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*BIENNIAL REPORT*

OF THE

# NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

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FROM JULY 1, 1936, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

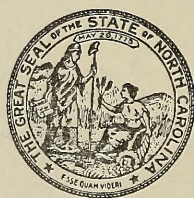
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"THERE IS NO LOVELIER WAY TO THANK  
GOD FOR YOUR SIGHT THAN BY GIVING  
A HELPING HAND TO SOMEONE IN THE  
DARK."

—HELEN KELLER.



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GIFT OF



**BIENNIAL REPORT**

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FOR THE BLIND**

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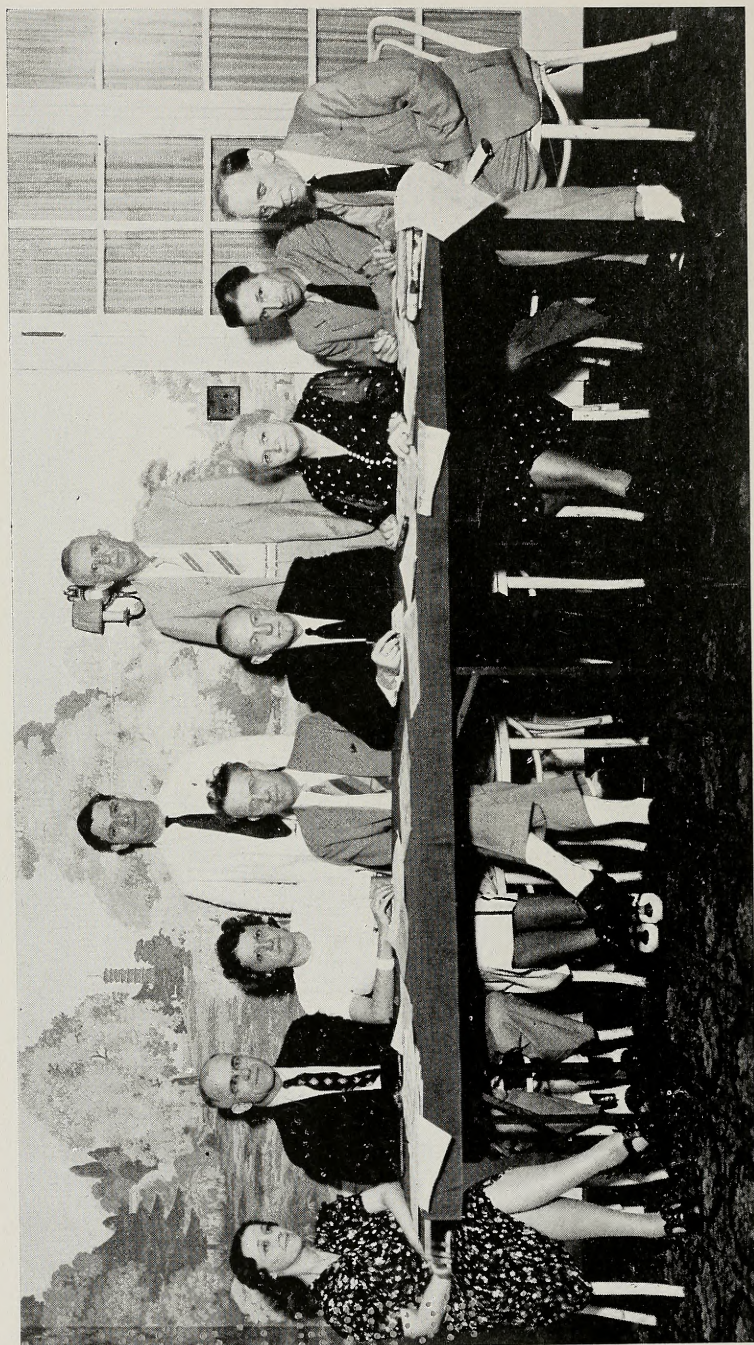
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"THE COMMISSION AT WORK"



## THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

JUDGE SAM M. CATHEY, *Chairman*, Asheville, N. C.

DR. HOWARD E. JENSEN, *Chairman Executive Committee*,  
Durham, N. C.

MR. R. MAYNE ALBRIGHT, Raleigh, N. C.

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MRS. MEYER STERNBERGER, Greensboro, N. C.

MR. CHARLES H. WARREN, Raleigh, N. C.







## REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

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*To His Excellency, CLYDE R. HOEY,  
Governor of North Carolina:*

It becomes my duty as Chairman of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind to hand you herewith a report of the different phases of the work done by the Commission during the past two years. This report clearly shows in detail the operations of the Commission for the Blind during this period.

It has been the pleasure of the Commission to check carefully and supervise all receipts and expenditures. We wish to assure you that we have been as economical as possible and feel sure that you will be pleased with the splendid results obtained with the funds available.

The Commission feels that the achievements that have been accomplished have been due largely to the well fitted and efficient Executive Secretary, Dr. Roma Sawyer Cheek. The Commission was fortunate in securing the services of a well trained Executive Secretary and one with the background to do this highly specialized work.

When you have read the report of this work I feel that you will agree that there has been a real service rendered to the unfortunate men and women of our State.

The members of the Commission wish to take this opportunity, individually and collectively, to express to you their most sincere appreciation for the personal interest you have manifested in our work and for the very fine cooperation we have received.

I have the honor to remain,

Faithfully yours,

SAM M. CATHEY, *Chairman,*  
*N. C. State Commission for the Blind.*

## INTRODUCTION

In order to carry out the obligations imposed upon it by law, it is necessary that the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind secure accurate information concerning the blind population of the State, their number, age, place of residence, economic, educational and social needs, etc. Hence, Section 3, Chapter 53, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, directed it to prepare and maintain a register of all blind persons.

The most accurate method of carrying out this provision of the law would be to make a house-to-house canvass, but such a canvass was impossible because of the cost involved. However, an effort was made to contact insofar as possible each home in the State by distributing, through the children in public schools and the monthly water and light statements of the utility companies, printed information cards carrying the State Seal and requesting the recipient to fill in the names and addresses of any persons known to him to be blind or to have seriously defective vision. 21,690 persons were reported.

To make a survey even of this group and of those blind persons known to the various institutions and agencies throughout the State would have required the expenditure of practically all of the annual appropriation of the Commission. Through the cooperation of the WPA, however, this work was done on a special Survey Project under the sponsorship of the Commission. Much time was taken in the instruction of both supervisors and the workers. The Commission believes that a very fine piece of work has been accomplished. The results have been of untold value, providing information concerning the number, location and needs of the 6,080 individuals who were found to be blind. There are, of course, some blind who have not been contacted, but, in the opinion of the Commission, the percentage of blind persons not yet located is comparatively small.

In considering the blind population of North Carolina, many questions arise of practical importance to the Commission in formulating its program, as: what counties in North Carolina have the highest rate of blindness? How does the blind population compare with the total population of North Carolina, as to age, color and sex? What are the known causes of blindness? What are the sources of support of the blind? In what occupations do they engage? What is the marital status of the blind population compared with the total population? These questions



and many other related ones are answered in the last section of this report, devoted to Survey and Register.

The first sections of this report deal with such interesting and vital questions as: What is being done in North Carolina to prevent blindness and to restore and conserve vision? What is being done to provide training for these citizens who must learn new and different ways of doing ordinary things? What is being done to provide employment, recreation, and other services for the present blind population in North Carolina? How many blind are receiving Direct Aid grants under the Social Security Program? These and many other related questions are answered in the following sections of this report.

Appended to this report are the laws under which the Commission operates and the laws or sections of laws dealing directly with the blind and the prevention of blindness.

## TRAINING

"That the Commission shall . . . teach them (the blind) trades and occupations which may be followed in their homes, and to assist them in whatever manner may seem advisable to the Commission in disposing of the products of their home industry."—Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Chapter 53, Section 4.

"The Commission may also pay for lodging, tuition, support and all necessary expenses for blind persons during their training or instructions in any suitable occupation, whether it be in industrial, commercial or professional or any other establishments, schools or institutions, or through private instruction wherever in the judgment of the Commission such instruction or training . . . will contribute to the efficiency or self-support of such blind persons."—Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Chapter 53, Section 5.

Since 85.6 per cent of blindness in North Carolina comes after the age of nineteen, the individual must be re-adjusted and re-educated to a life without sight and a more complete utilization of the other senses and faculties. Training for this group is essential and must include, not only academic and general instruction, but also guidance in re-adjustment.

130 blind persons have received industrial training, varying from two to six months in the six work shops and two industrial centers which have been established in the State by the Commission, in cooperation with Lions Clubs and other local groups. If the blind person is a resident of the county in which the shop is located, transportation and guide service expenses are furnished by the Commission. If the blind person is a resident of another



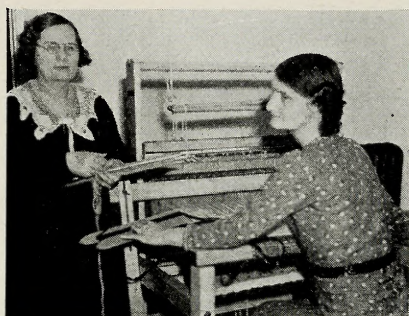
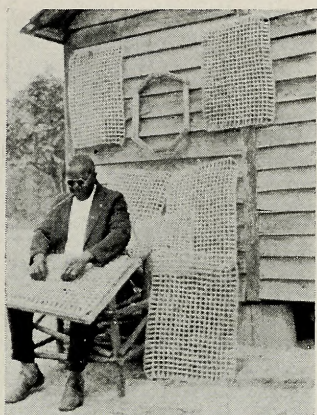
county, his room and board are paid by the Commission. Tuition is paid to the training center to take care of other incidental expenses. When the training is completed, the person is either employed in the shop or placed in some type of business of his own. Further discussion of these shops will be given in the section of Employment.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN TAUGHT BY THE BLIND HOME  
TEACHERS OF THE COMMISSION STAFF



A large number of persons have received irregular instruction in Braille and simple handicrafts in their homes, but lack of funds has prevented the development of a home industries program in the various counties. However, a home industries program is now being developed in six counties in the State, with a view of making the blind persons given this regular instruction partially self-supporting in their homes by income derived from the sale of articles which they make. This work is carefully supervised by the home teacher, and the products, which are of standard



PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN TAUGHT BY THE BLIND HOME  
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quality, are sold by Women's Clubs or other organized civic and service clubs who also furnish a small revolving fund for materials. The preceding five photographs illustrate the activity of blind persons who have been taught by the blind home teachers of the Commission staff and who are engaged in home industries and are now able to have some money of their own and to help supplement the family income, as well as to occupy themselves during the long hours of enforced darkness and potential idleness.

A quotation from one of the letters received from a blind person being instructed in the home teaching program expresses well the benefits of this project to the individual:

"I want you to know how very much I have enjoyed my work under one of your Home Teachers. She came to me in May, 1938, when I began to study under her instruction. Since that time, I have learned how to make linked leather belts, linked ladies' purses, men's bill-folds, waffle weaving, and expect to learn sheepskin craft and loom weaving as soon as we get the material, and I am studying Braille.

"Since I did not lose my eyesight until four years ago, at which time I was above school age, I was not privileged to attend the School for the Blind, as others have done, but became very depressed on account of my handicap. I felt that there was nothing I could do, but since she came, I have found new joy in work, and a happier, more useful outlook on life. I wish I could tell everyone just how much it has meant to me.

"Besides filling those endless hours of darkness, it has enabled me to gain a feeling of independence by earning my own spending money through the sales of the articles I have learned to make. It is my hope that every blind person in the State can have the same opportunity extended to them that I have."

The Commission, working in cooperation with the State School for the Blind and the State Rehabilitation Department gives assistance to blind persons in universities and colleges. This assistance varies according to the need of the individual, but is usually aid with room and board expenses. 31 persons have been given such assistance by the Commission during the past biennium.

When it seems advisable, the Commission also gives assistance to blind persons to attend special schools. One partially blind woman has been aided in securing a course in beauty culture, and a blind man has been aided in securing commercial training.



TABLE A—Data on 6,555 indigent persons examined by Ophthalmologists during past biennium.

STATE, COUNTY, AND REGION	Total	Percent Age										Sex		Color		Disease Primarily Responsible for Eye Condition																								Racial Origin			STATE, COUNTY, AND REGION	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Under 10 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-34 yrs.	35-39 yrs.	40-44 yrs.	45-49 yrs.	50-54 yrs.	55-59 yrs.	60-64 yrs.	65-69 yrs.	70-74 yrs.	75-79 yrs.	80-84 yrs.	85-89 yrs.	90-94 yrs.	95-99 yrs.	100-104 yrs.	105-109 yrs.	110-114 yrs.	115-119 yrs.	120-124 yrs.	125-129 yrs.	130-134 yrs.	135-139 yrs.	140-144 yrs.	145-149 yrs.	150-154 yrs.	155-159 yrs.	160-164 yrs.	165-169 yrs.	170-174 yrs.	175-179 yrs.	180-184 yrs.	185-189 yrs.	190-194 yrs.	195-199 yrs.	200-204 yrs.	205-209 yrs.			210-214 yrs.	215-219 yrs.	220-224 yrs.	225-229 yrs.	230-234 yrs.	235-239 yrs.	240-244 yrs.	245-249 yrs.	250-254 yrs.	255-259 yrs.	260-264 yrs.	265-269 yrs.	270-274 yrs.	275-279 yrs.	280-284 yrs.	285-289 yrs.	290-294 yrs.	295-299 yrs.	300-304 yrs.	305-309 yrs.	310-314 yrs.	315-319 yrs.	320-324 yrs.	325-329 yrs.	330-334 yrs.	335-339 yrs.	340-344 yrs.	345-349 yrs.	350-354 yrs.	355-359 yrs.	360-364 yrs.	365-369 yrs.	370-374 yrs.	375-379 yrs.	380-384 yrs.	385-389 yrs.	390-394 yrs.	395-399 yrs.	400-404 yrs.	405-409 yrs.	410-414 yrs.	415-419 yrs.	420-424 yrs.	425-429 yrs.	430-434 yrs.	435-439 yrs.	440-444 yrs.	445-449 yrs.	450-454 yrs.	455-459 yrs.	460-464 yrs.	465-469 yrs.	470-474 yrs.	475-479 yrs.	480-484 yrs.	485-489 yrs.	490-494 yrs.	495-499 yrs.	500-504 yrs.	505-509 yrs.	510-514 yrs.	515-519 yrs.	520-524 yrs.	525-529 yrs.	530-534 yrs.	535-539 yrs.	540-544 yrs.	545-549 yrs.	550-554 yrs.	555-559 yrs.	560-564 yrs.	565-569 yrs.	570-574 yrs.	575-579 yrs.	580-584 yrs.	585-589 yrs.	590-594 yrs.	595-599 yrs.	600-604 yrs.	605-609 yrs.	610-614 yrs.	615-619 yrs.	620-624 yrs.	625-629 yrs.	630-634 yrs.	635-639 yrs.	640-644 yrs.	645-649 yrs.	650-654 yrs.	655-659 yrs.	660-664 yrs.	665-669 yrs.	670-674 yrs.	675-679 yrs.	680-684 yrs.	685-689 yrs.	690-694 yrs.	695-699 yrs.	700-704 yrs.	705-709 yrs.	710-714 yrs.	715-719 yrs.	720-724 yrs.	725-729 yrs.	730-734 yrs.	735-739 yrs.	740-744 yrs.	745-749 yrs.	750-754 yrs.	755-759 yrs.	760-764 yrs.	765-769 yrs.	770-774 yrs.	775-779 yrs.	780-784 yrs.	785-789 yrs.	790-794 yrs.	795-799 yrs.	800-804 yrs.	805-809 yrs.	810-814 yrs.	815-819 yrs.	820-824 yrs.	825-829 yrs.	830-834 yrs.	835-839 yrs.	840-844 yrs.	845-849 yrs.	850-854 yrs.	855-859 yrs.	860-864 yrs.	865-869 yrs.	870-874 yrs.	875-879 yrs.	880-884 yrs.	885-889 yrs.	890-894 yrs.	895-899 yrs.	900-904 yrs.	905-909 yrs.	910-914 yrs.	915-919 yrs.	920-924 yrs.	925-929 yrs.	930-934 yrs.	935-939 yrs.	940-944 yrs.	945-949 yrs.	950-954 yrs.	955-959 yrs.	960-964 yrs.	965-969 yrs.	970-974 yrs.	975-979 yrs.	980-984 yrs.	985-989 yrs.	990-994 yrs.	995-999 yrs.	1000-1004 yrs.	1005-1009 yrs.	1010-1014 yrs.	1015-1019 yrs.	1020-1024 yrs.	1025-1029 yrs.	1030-1034 yrs.	1035-1039 yrs.	1040-1044 yrs.	1045-1049 yrs.	1050-1054 yrs.	1055-1059 yrs.	1060-1064 yrs.	1065-1069 yrs.	1070-1074 yrs.	1075-1079 yrs.	1080-1084 yrs.	1085-1089 yrs.	1090-1094 yrs.	1095-1099 yrs.	1100-1104 yrs.	1105-1109 yrs.	1110-1114 yrs.	1115-1119 yrs.	1120-1124 yrs.	1125-1129 yrs.	1130-1134 yrs.	1135-1139 yrs.	1140-1144 yrs.	1145-1149 yrs.	1150-1154 yrs.	1155-1159 yrs.	1160-1164 yrs.	1165-1169 yrs.	1170-1174 yrs.	1175-1179 yrs.	1180-1184 yrs.	1185-1189 yrs.	1190-1194 yrs.	1195-1199 yrs.	1200-1204 yrs.	1205-1209 yrs.	1210-1214 yrs.	1215-1219 yrs.	1220-1224 yrs.	1225-1229 yrs.	1230-1234 yrs.	1235-1239 yrs.	1240-1244 yrs.	1245-1249 yrs.	1250-1254 yrs.	1255-1259 yrs.	1260-1264 yrs.	1265-1269 yrs.	1270-1274 yrs.	1275-1279 yrs.	1280-1284 yrs.	1285-1289 yrs.	1290-1294 yrs.	1295-1299 yrs.	1300-1304 yrs.	1305-1309 yrs.	1310-1314 yrs.	1315-1319 yrs.	1320-1324 yrs.	1325-1329 yrs.	1330-1334 yrs.	1335-1339 yrs.	1340-1344 yrs.	1345-1349 yrs.	1350-1354 yrs.	1355-1359 yrs.	1360-1364 yrs.	1365-1369 yrs.	1370-1374 yrs.	1375-1379 yrs.	1380-1384 yrs.	1385-1389 yrs.	1390-1394 yrs.	1395-1399 yrs.	1400-1404 yrs.	1405-1409 yrs.	1410-1414 yrs.	1415-1419 yrs.	1420-1424 yrs.	1425-1429 yrs.	1430-1434 yrs.	1435-1439 yrs.	1440-1444 yrs.	1445-1449 yrs.	1450-1454 yrs.	1455-1459 yrs.	1460-1464 yrs.	1465-1469 yrs.	1470-1474 yrs.	1475-1479 yrs.	1480-1484 yrs.	1485-1489 yrs.	1490-1494 yrs.	1495-1499 yrs.	1500-1504 yrs.	1505-1509 yrs.	1510-1514 yrs.	1515-1519 yrs.	1520-1524 yrs.	1525-1529 yrs.	1530-1534 yrs.	1535-1539 yrs.	1540-1544 yrs.	1545-1549 yrs.	1550-1554 yrs.	1555-1559 yrs.	1560-1564 yrs.	1565-1569 yrs.	1570-1574 yrs.	1575-1579 yrs.	1580-1584 yrs.	1585-1589 yrs.	1590-1594 yrs.	1595-1599 yrs.	1600-1604 yrs.	1605-1609 yrs.	1610-1614 yrs.	1615-1619 yrs.	1620-1624 yrs.	1625-1629 yrs.	1630-1634 yrs.	1635-1639 yrs.	1640-1644 yrs.	1645-1649 yrs.	1650-1654 yrs.	1655-1659 yrs.	1660-1664 yrs.	1665-1669 yrs.	1670-1674 yrs.	1675-1679 yrs.	1680-1684 yrs.	1685-1689 yrs.	1690-1694 yrs.	1695-1699 yrs.	1700-1704 yrs.	1705-1709 yrs.	1710-1714 yrs.	1715-1719 yrs.	1720-1724 yrs.	1725-1729 yrs.	1730-1734 yrs.	1735-1739 yrs.	1740-1744 yrs.	1745-1749 yrs.	1750-1754 yrs.	1755-1759 yrs.	1760-1764 yrs.	1765-1769 yrs.	1770-1774 yrs.	1775-1779 yrs.	1780-1784 yrs.	1785-1789 yrs.	1790-1794 yrs.	1795-1799 yrs.	1800-1804 yrs.	1805-1809 yrs.	1810-1814 yrs.	1815-1819 yrs.	1820-1824 yrs.	1825-1829 yrs.	1830-1834 yrs.	1835-1839 yrs.	1840-1844 yrs.	1845-1849 yrs.	1850-1854 yrs.	1855-1859 yrs.	1860-1864 yrs.	1865-1869 yrs.	1870-1874 yrs.	1875-1879 yrs.	1880-1884 yrs.	1885-1889 yrs.	1890-1894 yrs.	1895-1899 yrs.	1900-1904 yrs.	1905-1909 yrs.	1910-1914 yrs.	1915-1919 yrs.	1920-1924 yrs.	1925-1929 yrs.	1930-1934 yrs.	1935-1939 yrs.	1940-1944 yrs.	1945-1949 yrs.	1950-1954 yrs.	1955-1959 yrs.	1960-1964 yrs.	1965-1969 yrs.	1970-1974 yrs.	1975-1979 yrs.	1980-1984 yrs.	1985-1989 yrs.	1990-1994 yrs.	1995-1999 yrs.	2000-2004 yrs.	2005-2009 yrs.	2010-2014 yrs.	2015-2019 yrs.	2020-2024 yrs.	2025-2029 yrs.	2030-2034 yrs.	2035-2039 yrs.	2040-2044 yrs.	2045-2049 yrs.	2050-2054 yrs.	2055-2059 yrs.	2060-2064 yrs.	2065-2069 yrs.	2070-2074 yrs.	2075-2079 yrs.	2080-2084 yrs.	2085-2089 yrs.	2090-2094 yrs.	2095-2099 yrs.	2100-2104 yrs.	2105-2109 yrs.	2110-2114 yrs.	2115-2119 yrs.	2120-2124 yrs.	2125-2129 yrs.	2130-2134 yrs.	2135-2139 yrs.	2140-2144 yrs.	2145-2149 yrs.	2150-2154 yrs.	2155-2159 yrs.	2160-2164 yrs.	2165-2169 yrs.	2170-2174 yrs.	2175-2179 yrs.	2180-2184 yrs.	2185-2189 yrs.	2190-2194 yrs.	2195-2199 yrs.	2200-2204 yrs.	2205-2209 yrs.	2210-2214 yrs.	2215-2219 yrs.	2220-2224 yrs.	2225-2229 yrs.	2230-2234 yrs.	2235-2239 yrs.	2240-2244 yrs.	2245-2249 yrs.	2250-2254 yrs.	2255-2259 yrs.	2260-2264 yrs.	2265-2269 yrs.	2270-2274 yrs.	2275-2279 yrs.	2280-2284 yrs.	2285-2289 yrs.	2290-2294 yrs.	2295-2299 yrs.	2300-2304 yrs.	2305-2309 yrs.	2310-2314 yrs.	2315-2319 yrs.	2320-2324 yrs.	2325-2329 yrs.	2330-2334 yrs.	2335-2339 yrs.	2340-2344 yrs.	2345-2349 yrs.	2350-2354 yrs.	2355-2359 yrs.	2360-2364 yrs.	2365-2369 yrs.	2370-2374 yrs.	2375-2379 yrs.	2380-2384 yrs.	2385-2389 yrs.	2390-2394 yrs.	2395-2399 yrs.	2400-2404 yrs.	2405-2409 yrs.	2410-2414 yrs.	2415-2419 yrs.	2420-2424 yrs.	2425-2429 yrs.	2430-2434 yrs.	2435-2439 yrs.	2440-2444 yrs.	2445-2449 yrs.	2450-2454 yrs.	2455-2459 yrs.	2460-2464 yrs.	2465-2469 yrs.	2470-2474 yrs.	2475-2479 yrs.	2480-2484 yrs.	2485-2489 yrs.	2490-2494 yrs.	2495-2499 yrs.	2500-2504 yrs.	2505-2509 yrs.	2510-2514 yrs.	2515-2519 yrs.	2520-2524 yrs.	2525-2529 yrs.	2530-2534 yrs.	2535-2539 yrs.	2540-2544 yrs.	2545-2549 yrs.	2550-2554 yrs.	2555-2559 yrs.	2560-2564 yrs.	2565-2569 yrs.	2570-2574 yrs.	2575-2579 yrs.	2580-2584 yrs.	2585-2589 yrs.	2590-2594 yrs.	2595-2599 yrs.	2600-2604 yrs.	2605-2609 yrs.	2610-2614 yrs.	2615-2619 yrs.	2620-2624 yrs.	2625-2629 yrs.	2630-2634 yrs.	2635-2639 yrs.	2640-2644 yrs.	2645-2649 yrs.	2650-2654 yrs.	2655-2659 yrs.	2660-2664 yrs.	2665-2669 yrs.	2670-2674 yrs.	2675-2679 yrs.	2680-2684 yrs.	2685-2689 yrs.	2690-2694 yrs.	2695-2699 yrs.	2700-2704 yrs.	2705-2709 yrs.	2710-2714 yrs.	2715-2719 yrs.	2720-2724 yrs.	2725-2729 yrs.	2730-2734 yrs.	2735-2739 yrs.	2740-2744 yrs.	2745-2749 yrs.	2750-2754 yrs.	2755-2759 yrs.	2760-2764 yrs.	2765-2769 yrs.	2770-2774 yrs.	2775-2779 yrs.	2780-2784 yrs.	2785-2789 yrs.	2790-2794 yrs.	2795-2799 yrs.	2800-2804 yrs.	2805-2809 yrs.	2810-2814 yrs.	2815-2819 yrs.	2820-2824 yrs.	2825-2829 yrs.	2830-2834 yrs.	2835-2839 yrs.	2840-2844 yrs.	2845-2849 yrs.	2850-2854 yrs.	2855-2859 yrs.	2860-2864 yrs.	2865-2869 yrs.	2870-2874 yrs.	2875-2879 yrs.	2880-2884 yrs.	2885-2889 yrs.	2890-2894 yrs.	2895-2899 yrs.	2900-2904 yrs.	2905-2909 yrs.	2910-2914 yrs.	2915-2919 yrs.	2920-2924 yrs.	2925-2929 yrs.	2930-2934 yrs.	2935-2939 yrs.	2940-2944 yrs.	2945-2949 yrs.	2950-2954 yrs.	2955-2959 yrs.	2960-2964 yrs.	2965-2969 yrs.	2970-2974 yrs.	2975-2979 yrs.	2980-2984 yrs.	2985-2989 yrs.	2990-2994 yrs.	2995-2999 yrs.	3000-3004 yrs.	3005-3009 yrs.	3010-3014 yrs.	3015-3019 yrs.	3020-3024 yrs.	3025-3029 yrs.	3030-3034 yrs.	3035-3039 yrs.	3040-3044 yrs.	3045-3049 yrs.	3050-3054 yrs.	3055-3059 yrs.	3060-3064 yrs.	3065-3069 yrs.	3070-3074 yrs.	3075-3079 yrs.	3080-3084 yrs.	3085-3089 yrs.	3090-3094 yrs.	3095-3099 yrs.	3100-3104 yrs.	3105-3109 yrs.	3110-3114 yrs.	3115-3119 yrs.	3120-3124 yrs.	3125-3129 yrs.	3130-3134 yrs.	3135-3139 yrs.	3140-3144 yrs.	3145-3149 yrs.	3150-3154 yrs.	3155-3159 yrs.	3160-3164 yrs.	3165-3169 yrs.	3170-3174 yrs.	3175-3179 yrs.	3180-3184 yrs.	3185-3189 yrs.	3190-3194 yrs.	3195-3199 yrs.	3200-3204 yrs.	3205-3209 yrs.	3210-3214 yrs.	3215-3219 yrs.	3220-3224 yrs.	3225-3229 yrs.	3230-3234 yrs.	3235-3239 yrs.	3240-3244 yrs.	3245-3249 yrs.	3250-3254 yrs.	3255-3259 yrs.	3260-3264 yrs.	3265-3269 yrs.	3270-3274 yrs.	3275-3279 yrs.	3280-3284 yrs.	3285-3289 yrs.	3290-3294 yrs.	3295-3299 yrs.	3300-3304 yrs.	3305-3309 yrs.	3310-3314 yrs.	3315-3319 yrs.	3320-3324 yrs.	3325-3329 yrs.	3330-3334 yrs.	3335-3339 yrs.	3340-3344 yrs.	3345-3349 yrs.	3350-3354 yrs.	3355-3359 yrs.	3360-3364 yrs.	3365-3369 yrs.	3370-3374 yrs.	3375-3379 yrs.	3380-3384 yrs.	3385-3389 yrs.	3390-3394 yrs.	3395-3399 yrs.	3400-3404 yrs.	3405-3409 yrs.	3410-3414 yrs.	3415-3419 yrs.	3420-3424 yrs.	3425-3429 yrs.	3430-3434 yrs.	3435-3439 yrs.	3440-3444 yrs.	3445-3449 yrs.	3450-3454 yrs.	3455-3459 yrs.	3460-3464 yrs.	3465-3469 yrs.	3470-3474 yrs.	3475-3479 yrs.	3480-3484 yrs.	3485-3489 yrs.	3490-3494 yrs.	3495-3499 yrs.	3500-3504 yrs.	3505-3509 yrs.	3510-3514 yrs.	3515-3519 yrs.	3520-3524 yrs.	3525-3529 yrs.	3530-3534 yrs.	3535-3539 yrs.	3540-3544 yrs.	3545-3549 yrs.	3550-3554 yrs.	3555-3559 yrs.	3560-3564 yrs.	3565-3569 yrs.	3570-3574 yrs.	3575-3579 yrs.	3580-3584 yrs.	3585-3589 yrs.	3590-3594 yrs.	3595-3599 yrs.	3600-3604 yrs.	3605-3609 yrs.	3610-3614 yrs.	3615-3619 yrs.	3620-3624 yrs.	3625-3629 yrs.	3630-3634 yrs.	3635-3639 yrs.	3640-3644 yrs.	3645-3649 yrs.	3650-3654 yrs.	3655-3659 yrs.	3660-3664 yrs.	3665-3669 yrs.	3670-3674 yrs.	3675-3679 yrs.	3680-3684 yrs.	3685-3689 yrs.	3690-3694 yrs.	3695-3699 yrs.	3700-3704 yrs.	3705-3709 yrs.	3710-3714 yrs.	3715-3719 yrs.	3720-3724 yrs.	3725-3729 yrs.	3730-3734 yrs.	3735-3739 yrs.	3740-3744 yrs.	3745-3749 yrs.	3750-3754 yrs.	3755-3759 yrs.	3760-3764 yrs.	3765-3769 yrs.	3770-3774 yrs.	3775-3779 yrs.	3780-3784 yrs.	3785-3789 yrs.	3790-3794 yrs.	3795-3799 yrs.	3800-3804 yrs.	3805-3809 yrs.	3810-3814 yrs.	3815-3819 yrs.	3820-3824 yrs.	3825-3829 yrs.





## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

"That it shall be the duty of this Commission to continue to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to learn what proportion of these cases are preventable and to inaugurate and cooperate in any such measure for the State of North Carolina as may seem wise. The Commission may arrange for the examination of the eyes of the individual blind and partially blind persons and may secure and pay for medical and surgical treatment."—Chapter 53, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Section 7.

Since from sixty-five percent to seventy-five percent of blindness is preventable, the Commission has given special emphasis to this phase of its program. The Commission has cooperated with all groups and agencies interested in promoting and maintaining eye health, and, insofar as funds were available, has aided indigent persons needing eye care by making available the necessary examinations, refractions, hospitalization, operations or treatment.

During the past biennium, 6,505 indigent persons have been examined by ophthalmologists. Table A gives some interesting data on this group, according to counties and geographical regions in the State, giving the present age, sex, color, diseases primarily responsible for eye condition, and the recommendations of the examining ophthalmologists. It is interesting to note that, of the 6,505 examined, 2,180, or approximately one-third of the group, were not amenable to treatment. 919 were recommended for operation, and 222 for treatment.

During the biennium, the following services have been rendered to the 6,505 examined: operation: 204; refractions: 2,834; treatment: 10. With this assistance, 344 persons were removed from the classification of blindness. The attached informational data gives the county, age and diagnosis, with the vision before medical care was given and the vision after medical care was given. A study of this data will show that, in a number of cases, the person was restored to normal vision.

# INFORMATIONAL DATA ON 344 PERSONS REMOVED FROM CLASSIFICATION OF BLINDNESS

NOTE: 20/20 is normal vision, that is, the individual can see an object at 20 feet which he is supposed to see at that distance. 20/200 means that the person must be within 20 feet of an object to see it while he should be able to see it 200 feet away. The numerator in this fraction is always the distance at which the person is able to see the examining object and the denominator is the distance at which the person *should be able to see it* if vision were normal.

In the table below, "L. P." means "Light Perception", "H. M.", "Hand Movements", and "F. C.", "Finger Count".

COUNTY	Age	Diagnosis	Vision Before Medical Care Given		Vision After Medical Care Given	
			Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
Anson	11	Hyperopia	7/200	9/200	20/40	20/30
"	16	Hyperopia Astigmatism		4/200		20/40
"	9	Hyperopia		20/200		20/30
"	13	Hyperopia		20/200		20/30
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/30
"	15	Myopia	5/200	5/200	20/40	20/40
"	9	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200		20/100	
Avery	11	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/70	20/200	20/20	20/50
"	13	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
"	11	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/70	20/50
Beaufort	17	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
Bertie	11	Hyperopia	6/200	6/200	20/50	20/50
"	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism	10/200	10/200	20/40	20/40
"	10	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/400	20/100	20/100
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	13	Hyperopia	20/200		20/70	
"	13	Hyperopia		20/200		20/20
"	18	Optic Atrophy		20/200		20/70
"	10	Hyperopia	20/400	20/200	20/50	20/20
Bladen	14	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/25	20/25
"	74	Hyperopia-Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/70	20/70
"		Cataract		L.P.		20/30
"		Cataract	2½/200		20/50	
"	9	Internal Strabismus	20/200		20/60	
"	55	Cataract	H.M. 6"		20/70	
"	63	Presbyopia	20/200		20/30+	
"	48	Myopia	20/200	20/400	20/20	20/40
"	28	Hyperopia	20/100	20/200	20/30	20/70
"	19	Myopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/400	20/50	20/50
"	51	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	53	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/80	20/25	20/25
"	12	Hyperopia	20/200		20/70	
Buncombe	39	Myopia		20/200		20/50
"		Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/400	20/50	20/70
"	62	Cataract	3/200		20/40	
"		Retinitis Pigmentosa	8/200	20/200	20/70	20/70
"	67	Cataract	L.P.		20/30	
"	61	Cataract	3/200		20/40	
"	68	Cataract	L.P.		20/200	
Cabarrus	60	Cataract	L.P.		20/100	
Camden	11	Hyperopia	20/400	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	11	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/40
"	7	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200		20/70	
"	50	Cataract	F.C. 2'		20/30	
Crteret	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/400		20/50
"	10	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/100	20/200	20/40	20/70
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/50	20/70	20/20



COUNTY	Age	Diagnosis	Vision Before Medical Care Given		Vision After Medical Care Given	
			Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
Carteret	6	Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/200		20/70
"	12	Hyperopia-Optic Atrophy		20/200		20/100
"	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/300		20/80
Caswell	13	Myopia	20/200	20/100	20/15	20/15
"	14	Myopia	10/400	20/200	20/20	20/20
Catawba	13	Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/200		20/30
"	17	Myopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	15	Myopic Astigmatism	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	8	Myopia	Form	Form	20/100	20/100
"	9	Hyperopic Astigmatism-Squint	20/200		20/30	
"	9	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/20 <sup>-3</sup>	20/20 <sup>-2</sup>
"	9	Hyperopic Astigmatism-Squint	Fingers		20/100	
"	11	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100-	20/20-	20/20-
"	6	Myopia	20/200	20/100	20/50	20/30
"	8	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/20 <sup>-2</sup>	20/20 <sup>-2</sup>
"	9	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/40	20/30
"	13	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/100	20/200	20/20-	20/20
Chatham	15	Hyperopia	10/400	10/400	20/25	20/50
"	6	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"		Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	85	Cataract	L.P.		20/100-	
Cherokee		Error of Refraction		20/200		20/70
Chowan	39	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	7	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/50	20/100	20/30
Cleveland		Cataract	H.M.	4/100	3/200	20/100
Columbus	52	Cataract	L.P.		20/20	
"	47	Cataract	L.P.		20/100	
"	55	Cataract		H.M. 6"		20/70
"	12	Cataract		H.M. 1'		20/30
Cumberland	55	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/25	20/25
"	13	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	13	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/30
"	9	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/300	20/100	20/60
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/60	20/60	20/30
"	13	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	57	Presbyopia		13/200		20/30
"	13	Corneal Opacity O. U.	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/60
"	21	Hyperopic Astigmatism	14/200	17/200	20/200	20/40
"	54	Pterygium Transplantation	20/200	20/100	20/20	20/20
"	34	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/70	20/40
"	29	Error of Refraction	20/400	20/200	20/50	20/30
"	43	Myopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/50	20/25	20/20
"	12	Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/60
"	77	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/25	20/25
"	52	Presbyopia	20/200	10/200	20/30	20/60
"	16	Myopia	6/200	6/200	20/70	20/70
"	14	Hyperopia-Squint	5/200	20/40	20/70	20/30
"	13	Myopia	12/200	14/200	20/20	20/20
Dare	17	Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/200		20/50
"	11	Squint		20/200		20/60
"	21	Ptois Operation	20/400	10/100	20/70	20/100
Duplin	67	Muscular Lesion	F. C. 6'		20/100	
"	50	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/25	20/25
"	13	Hyperopia-Squint	20/200	20/40	20/50	20/20
"	9	Myopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/200	20/70	20/50
"	11	Hyperopia	5/200		20/100	
"	48	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/30	20/30
"	11	Myopia	10/200	10/200	20/40	20/40

COUNTY	Age	Diagnosis	Vision Before <sup>†</sup> Medical Care Given		Vision After Medical Care Given	
			Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
Durham	76	Cataract	Form	-----	20/50-	-----
Edgecombe	11	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/70	20/50
"	31	Hyperopia-Muscular Changes	20/40	20/200	20/25	20/50
Franklin	16	Strabismus	20/200	20/200	20/25	20/25
"	7	Myopia	10/200	10/200	20/70	20/70
"	10	Strabismus	20/200	20/200	20/20	-----
"	12	Hyperopia	-----	20/300	-----	20/50
"	11	Strabismus	20/30	20/200	20/20	20/40
"	12	Strabismus	20/200	20/40	20/30	20/20
"	11	Myopia	Form	Form	20/40	20/40
"	13	Myopic Astigmatism	20/200-	-----	20/25	-----
"	13	Myopia	20/100	20/200	20/40	20/50
Gaston	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/100-	20/100-	20/20	20/20
"	8	Nystagmus-Hyperopia	20/200-	20/200	20/60	20/20
"	12	Optic Neuritis	20/25	20/200	20/15-	20/40
"	6	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/100	20/40	20/30
Granville	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/100	20/70	20/50
"	10	Strabismus Alternating	18/200	16/200	20/50	20/70
"	10	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/200	20/70	20/20
"	68	Cataract O. D.	L.P.	-----	20/40	-----
Greene	15	Myopia	20/30	20/200	20/20	20/50
Guilford	13	Myopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	46	Presbyopia	20/200	20/100	20/30	20/30
"	7	Hyperopic Astigmatism	Form	20/60	20/100	20/20
"	21	Cataract O. D.	5/200	-----	20/25	-----
Halifax	11	Hyperopia	-----	20/200	-----	20/50
"	15	Myopia	20/200	20/300	20/40	20/70
"	16	Myopia	20/70	20/200	20/15-	20/20
Harnett	14	Hyperopia	20/30	20/200	20/20	20/60
"	22	Myopia & Lens Changes	20/400	10/400	20/40	20/200
"	16	Myopia	20/70-	20/200	20/20 <sup>-2</sup>	20/25 <sup>-2</sup>
"	11	Mixed Astigmatism	15/200	20/200	20/70	20/50
"	10	Squint Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/40	20/25
"	10	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/25	20/25
"	12	Myopia	5/200	10/200	20/70	20/100
"	54	Traumatic Cataract O. D.	Form	-----	20/100	-----
"	20	Myopic Astigmatism	Form	Form	20/40	10/200
Henderson	18	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/15
Hertford	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	11	Hyperopia	20/400	20/400	20/30	20/70
"	12	Strabismus Alternating	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	8	Strabismus	20/400	20/400	20/70	20/70
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/200	20/40 <sup>-2</sup>	20/40
"	60	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	16	Hyperopia	20/400	20/400	20/30	20/30
"	17	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/30
"	13	Myopia	20/200	Form	20/70	20/100
"	18	Cataract	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	12	Myopia	20/400	3/200	20/70	20/100
"	8	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/30	20/20
"	15	Hyperopia	20/200	20/40	20/50	20/20
"	69	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
Hoke	66	Cataract O. S.	-----	20/200	-----	20/50
"	21	Squint	20/200	-----	20/50	-----
"	21	Hyperopia	20/200	-----	20/40	-----
Hyde	14	Myopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	16	Myopia	20/400	20/400	20/30	20/20



COUNTY	Age	Diagnosis	Vision Before Medical Care Given		Vision After Medical Care Given	
			Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
Iredell	86	Cataract	Objects	L. P.	20/200	20/70
"	65	Cataract	Objects	Ob'ects	20/70	20/70
Jackson	13	Myopia	20/800	20/800	20/40	20/40
Jones	16	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/60	20/60
"	11	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
Johnston	67	Cataract	H.M.		20/40	
Lee	13	Myopia	2/200	5/200	20/100	20/100
"	67	Cataract O. D.	Form		20/100	
"		Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
Lenoir	68	Retinitis	20/200	20/200	20/70	20/70
Macon	72	Presbyopia	20/100	20/200	20/20	20/80
Martin	7	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	11	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/30
"	11	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/40	20/200	20/20	20/40
"	17	Myopic Astigmatism	F.C.	F.C.	20/20	20/20
"	61	Cataract O. S.		L.P.		20/30
Mecklenburg	11	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/40	20/200	20/20	20/30
"	66	Cataract		20/300		20/70
"	48	Presbyopia	20/300	20/200	20/30	20/20
"	18	Hyperopia	20/300		20/50	
"	43	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	18	Hyperopia Astigmatism	20/200	20/100	20/60	20/50
"	14	Hyperopia	F. C. 3'	20/300	20/50	20/50
"		Hyperopic Astigmatism	6/200	10/200	20/60	20/80
"	12	Myopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	11	Hyperopia		20/300		20/50
"	16	Myopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	13	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	9	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	11	Optic Atrophy	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
"	13	Hyperopia	20/100	20/200	20/25	20/40
Montgomery	26	Myopia	4/200	4/200	20/30	20/30
Moore	25	Myopia	3/200	3/200	20/20	20/20
Mitchell		Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	8/200	20/40	20/200
"	18	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/40	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"		Strabismus	8/200	6/200	20/30	20/100
"	8	Strabismus		18/200		20/30
"	12	Strabismus	8/200	8/200	20/70	20/25
"	6	Strabismus	20/200		20/50	
"	15	Congenital Abnormality	20/200	6/200	20/70	20/200
"		Hyperopic Astigmatism	5/200	5/200	20/70	20/70
"		Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	16	Myopia	Form	Form	20/50	20/70
Northampton	11	Hyperopia	20/100	20/100	20/20	20/20
"	10	Hyperopia	20/50	20/200	20/20	20/50
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/70	20/200	20/40	20/50
"	10	Strabismus	20/40	20/200	20/20	20/50
Onslow	65	Cataract	Form		20/50	
"	54	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	14	Myopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	6	Strabismus	20/100	20/200	20/20	20/30
Orange	76	Cataract		F.C.		20/70
Pitt	18	Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	9	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/40	20/20
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/200		20/70
"		Myopia	20/200	20/70	20/20	20/20
"	60	Hyperopia		20/400		20/20 <sup>-4</sup>

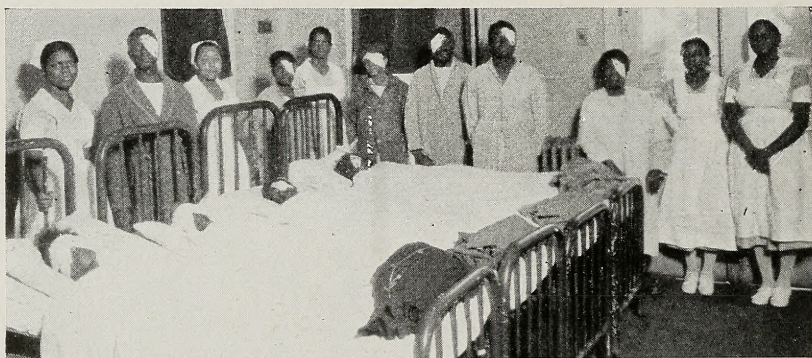
COUNTY	Age	Diagnosis	Vision Before Medical Care Given		Vision After Medical Care Given	
			Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
Pitt	64	Presbyopia	20/400	20/400	20/100	20/100
"	24	Hyperopia		20/200		20/40
"	11	Hyperopia	20/200	20/70	20/20	20/20
"	15	Myopic Astigmatism	5/200	5/200	20/20	20/20
"	63	Presbyopia	20/200	5/200	20/30	20/40
"	49	Presbyopia	20/200	20/40	20/20	20/20
"	12	Error of Refraction	20/40	20/200	20/20	20/30
"	49	Presbyopia	20/400	20/400	20/20	20/20
"	72	Cataract O. D.	Fingers		20/30	
"	9	Hyperopia	5/200	5/200	20/70	20/70
"		Hyperopic Astigmatism		20/200		20/20
"	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/100	20/100	20/30
"	15	Myopia Chorio-Retinitis		20/200		20/20-4
"	60	Presbyopia	10/400	10/400	20/20	20/20
"	12	Hyperopia	20/200	20/100	20/30	20/30
"	8	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	Objects	20/20	20/200
"	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20-2	20/20-2
"	13	Myopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	11	Hyperopia	Fingers	Fingers	20/80	20/80
Randolph	12	Hyperopia	Fingers	Fingers	20/100	20/100
"	11	Hyperopia	20/200		20/70	
"	8	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/70	20/70
"	20	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	10	Hyperopia	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
Richmond	61	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	66	Inmature Cataract	Fingers	Fingers	20/20	20/20
Robeson	16	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/100	20/400	20/20	20/40
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/100	20/40	20/30
"	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/400	20/400	20/60	20/50
Rowan	60	Cataract	L. P.		20/30	
Rutherford	16	Hyperopia	20/400	20/400	20/70	20/70
"	14	Hyperopic Astigmatism	10/200	10/200	20/40	20/40
"		Myopia	20/200	20/200	20/70	20/40
"		Myopia	20/300	20/300	20/30	20/30
"	14	Hyperopia Squint		20/200		20/25
"	21	Strabismus	20/200	20/30	20/50	20/15
Sampson	41	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/20	20/20
"	56	Presbyopia	Form	Form	20/70	20/40
"	69	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/25	20/25
"	19	Myopia	8/200	8/200	20/70	20/70
"	55	Presbyopia	10/200	10/200	20/30	20/30
"	51	Presbyopia	10/200	10/200	20/20	20/20
"	55	Presbyopia	15/200	10/200	20/30	20/20
"	72	Presbyopia	8/200	8/200	20/20	20/20
"	65	Presbyopia	20/400	20/400	20/20	20/20
"	57	Retinitis Pigmentosa	4/200	4/200	20/60	20/100
"	10	Error of Refraction	10/100	10/100	10/25	10/25
"	54	Pterygium Transplantation	F. C. 3'		20/100	
"	54	Presbyopia	20/50	20/200	20/20	20/40
"	54	Presbyopia	Form	20/200	20/200	20/70
"	9	Strabismus	20/300		20/70	
"	20	Hyperopic Astigmatism	10/200	10/200	20/60	20/50
"	60	Presbyopia	20/200	20/70	20/50	20/30
"	39	Hyperopic Astigmatism	10/100	5/100	20/20	20/20
"	10	Hyperopic Astigmatism	2/200	10/200	3/200	20/30
"	52	Presbyopia	15/200	20/80	20/25	20/30
"	13	Hyperopic Astigmatism	15/200	20/70	20/50	20/30
"	14	Optic Atrophy	20/200	20/100	20/70	20/50
"	56	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	17	Hyperopic Astigmatism	15/70	15/200	20/20	20/20



COUNTY	Age	Diagnosis	Vision Before Medical Care Given		Vision After Medical Care Given	
			Right Eye	Left Eye	Right Eye	Left Eye
Sampson	66	Cataract	L.P.		20/66	
"	10	Hyperopia		F.C.		20/70
Scotland	7	Cataract	L.P.	L.P.	20/20	20/20
Swain	83	Presbyopia-Lens Changes	20/100	20/200	20/50	20/70
"	12	Strabismus	20/200		20/30	
"	14	Strabismus	20/200	20/30	20/50	20/15
Transylvania	43	Presbyopia	20/200	20/200	20/40	20/40
"	28	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200		20/30	
Tyrrell	30	Myopia	Form	Form	20/80	20/80
Union	18	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/30	20/30
Vance	66	Cataract O. S.		L.P.		20/50
Wake	69	Cataract O. D.	Form		20/30	
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/100	20/50	20/50
"	12	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/30	20/40	20/15
"	13	Hyperopia	20/40	12/200	20/20	20/20
"	14	Myopia	20/400	20/400	20/70	20/70
"	44	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/25	20/25
"	7	Hyperopia	12/200	20/30	20/70	20/20
"	10	Myopic Astigmatism	18/200	18/200	20/40	20/40
"	55	Presbyopia	20/200	20/100	20/30	20/20
"	23	Astigmatism O. S.		20/200		20/50
"	8	Myopia	20/100	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	46	Presbyopia	18/200	16/200	20/30	20/40
"	77	Lens Opacities	20/70	20/200	20/30	20/30
"	70	Cataract O. D.	Form		20/70	
"	6	Myopia	3/200	3/200	20/80	20/100
"	83	Cataract O. S.		20/800		20/100
"	52	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	17	Cataract O. S.		Fingers		20/25
"	10	Myopia	Form	Form	20/70	20/70
"	13	Strabismus-Hyperopia	20/40	12/200	20/20	20/70
"	7	Optic Atrophy	12/200	20/30	20/70	20/20
"	26	Myopic Astigmatism	12/200	15/200	20/50	20/50
"	14	Myopic Astigmatism	Form	Form	20/70	20/70
"	72	Presbyopia	Form	20/40	20/25	20/10
"	14	Myopia	20/100	20/200	20/20	20/30
"	31	Myopia c Chorio-Retinitis	Form	Form	20/70	20/70
"	56	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/50	20/20
"	54	Presbyopia c Chorio-Retinitis	Form	Form	20/200	20/50
"	14	Myopia	15/200	12/200	20/20	20/20
"	49	Presbyopia	20/300	20/300	20/20	20/20
"	74	Presbyopia	Form	Form	20/30	20/30
"	17	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/30	20/200	20/15	20/40
"	10	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/200	20/50	20/50
"	8	Strabismus	20/30	20/200	20/15	20/50
"	20	Myopia	Form	Form	20/25	20/25
"	70	Presbyopia	Form		20/50	
"	70	Presbyopia		20/200		20/40
"	11	Corneal Opacities	20/200	20/400	20/40	20/50
"	15	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/50	5/200	20/15	20/100
Warren	13	Myopic Astigmatism	Form	20/60	20/30	20/20
"	10	Myopia	20/300	20/300	20/70	20/70
"	12	Hyperopia	Form	20/200	20/100	20/20
"		Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200	20/400	20/25	20/70
Wilkes	16	Hyperopic Astigmatism	20/200		20/60	
Yadkin	68	Cataract O. S.-Pterygia O. S.		Form		20/40
Yancey	16	Strabismus Alternating		8/200		20/25
"		Strabismus	20/200	20/50	20/70	20/25
"	60	Cataract c Nystagmus	20/70	20/200	20/20	20/70



In many cases, it is necessary to perform more than one operation, as, for example: in cataract cases, it is often necessary to perform several needlings and in extractions to remove secondary membranes before the vision can be restored. Also, in many cases, where sight cannot be restored, an operation is necessary to prevent constant pain, and dissemination of poison over the



TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF OPERATIVE CLINICS



patient's system. In other cases, operation is necessary to prevent further loss of vision.

The preceding photographs show some colored and white patients for whom operations have been arranged by the Commission. For all operations, the operating ophthalmologists give their services free. The Commission, however, takes care of the actual cost involved in the operation, paying \$5.00 per patient and taking care of the hospitalization, which averages fourteen days per patient at the rate of \$2.00 per day. The limited funds of the Commission and the limited staff (there is only one nurse for the one hundred counties) prevent the expansion of its preventive work in serving any large portion of those who need eye care. More than 700 cases needing operation are now pending.

Because of lack of funds and staff, only a small percentage of the total number of needy school children with seriously defective vision has been reached. The many children in North Carolina schools who cannot see well enough to read the print in their textbooks cannot possibly take advantage of the educational opportunities provided by the State, and, if permitted to go uncared for, their conditions may later cause total blindness with all the resulting problems which blindness presents to the individual and to the State. The accompanying photograph shows one of the



PHOTOGRAPH OF SCHOOL CLINIC



school clinics for indigent children which was held by the Commission, in cooperation with a local club and the local county welfare and health departments. In clinics similar to this one, more than 2,500 needy school children having seriously defective vision were provided medical care for their eyes. The Commission pays the examining ophthalmologist \$25.00 per day for his services and gives the cost price on glasses which it secures from wholesale optical companies. The sponsoring club or group makes arrangements and pays for the glasses. Lions Clubs thus far have done most of the work in this field. In some counties, however, Women's Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis and other organized groups have been interested in sponsoring such clinics. Local school, public health and welfare officials have been most cooperative in arranging this service for their needy school children.

Statements from some of those who have had their vision improved or restored through these services indicate the human values of this service which the State is making available in a small degree to its underprivileged citizens:

"My operation that you all gave me did me a lot of good. I am now able to see how to read and write, I am going to school every day. But before I had the operation I could not even see a light. I can see as well now as I did before I lost my sight, and I do not need a guide to lead me. I am now helping on the farm, I can plow and chop, as well as ever."

"Laurene's eyes are much improved, says she don't know how she did without her glasses. Her work in school has been better. She finished the sixth grade and, at the end of school, made on her achievement test, 9th grade, fifth month average. She does not have any trouble with her eyes so long as she wears her glasses."

"My eye operation last September has given me much relief. My right eye was removed as it was blind and was badly ulcerated. I had suffered with it a good many years, but last year up to the operation, I suffered untold misery and thought I would go mad with the pain and heat in my head and both eyes. I also began to notice that I could not see as well with the good eye as I used to. Well, since that bad eye was removed, my good eye feels good. It does not burn or ache like it did before. I am sure that this operation has saved my left eye and I feel sure it will get much stronger."

"My child's glasses have helped her so much I can't express it. She has not had headaches since she has got those glasses. She can read at night alright now. She got along better the first month after she got them."

"I'm glad I went to the hospital and taken an operation. I can see a lot better than I could when I went. I can get around without any guide. I can see to do about all of my housework."

"Now I have my glasses, I am doing lots better in school. I can read



at night now and my eyes do not hurt. I made better grades at school and I passed my grade this year."

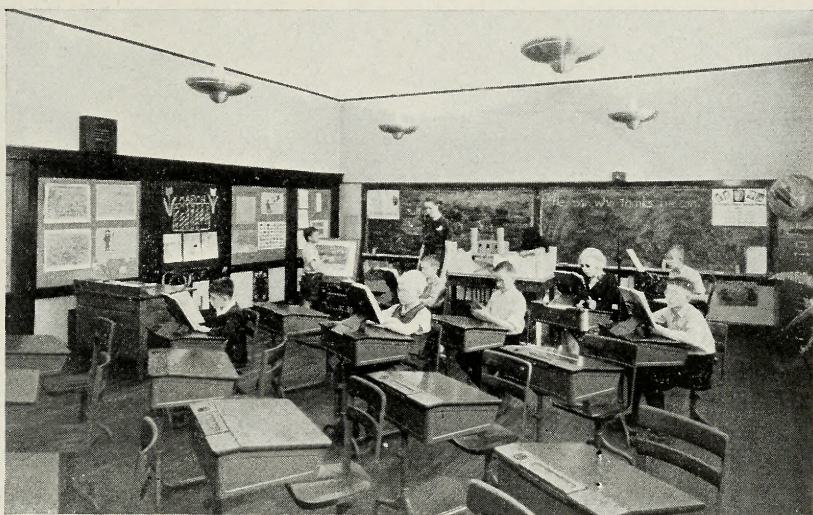
"I was so blind I could not see my hand unless I held it to the light. My right eye was no good, but the doctor operated on my left eye with fine results. Now I can read and I am able to travel all right."

"This was my boy's first year in school and he could see right good with his glasses, so he made his grade all o. k. He was almost blind before getting his glasses."

"My operation did me good and was a success on my left eye, but my right eye needs an operation."

On a basis of national surveys, it is estimated that one out of every five hundred school children should be in a sight-saving class—that is, a special class for those children having between 20/70 and 20/200 vision. This group of children cannot see well enough to read ordinary print; yet, they do not have sufficiently little vision to be classed as blind. There are only about five cities in North Carolina large enough to justify the establishment of such a class in their city school systems.

On September 6, 1937, the first sight-saving class in North Carolina was established, under the sponsorship of the Kiwanis Club of Greensboro, with the cooperation of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind and the local school authorities. The following photograph shows the sight-saving class at work.



SIGHT-SAVING CLASS, GREENSBORO, N. C.



It is equipped with special desks, which are adjustable to provide the proper lighting for the individual pupil, so that the book may be placed at a proper distance from the eyes. The lighting for the room is indirect and automatic. A light meter notifies the teacher when the lighting is inadequate. Large print books, on dull, unglazed, eggshell paper, are used, along with typewriters which write bulletin board type. Special pencils, chalk, paper, globes and maps are used. Where textbooks are not available in large print, the teacher instructs the students orally. The students return to their regular classes for recitation, but use the sight-saving class for study and for project work.

### EMPLOYMENT

"That the Commission shall maintain or cause to be maintained one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid, the object of which shall be to aid the blind in finding employment."—Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Chapter 53, Section 4.

"That the Commission may establish one or more training schools and workshops for employment of suitable blind persons and shall be empowered to equip and maintain the same . . . and may cooperate with shops already established . . . the Commission may also, whenever it thinks proper, aid individual blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing material or equipment to them."—Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Chapter 53, Section 5, as amended by Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937, Chapter 124, Section 16.

Although there are many types of routine work which blind persons can do just as efficiently as seeing persons in factories and private businesses, it has been almost impossible to secure placements in these fields. This has been true largely because of two reasons—first, the large number of unemployed seeing people, and second, the fear on the part of employers of possible accidents which might result from having blind workers employed in their firms. Thus, after blind people have been trained and fitted for employment, the job is only partly done. The natural caution of the blind, coupled with safety precautions of modern machinery for non-thinking, seeing workers makes it possible for a blind person to perform very satisfactorily many types of routine work, if the opportunity is given. The experience of the Commission to the present time, has been that the most profitable placements which it has been able to make have been in the establishment of small vending stands and stores and other self-made businesses in which the blind person becomes the operator under supervision. The equipment for such businesses is usually



furnished by the Commission and the stock or materials by a Lions Club or some other civic or service club. In many cases the lending of equipment or materials by the Commission will enable a blind person whose income is below the marginal level for subsistence to increase his income to the point where he is self-supporting.

The Commission has, with the North Carolina State Employment Service, a joint Placement Service for Persons with Defective Sight. The expenses of this service are equally divided between the two agencies. Blind persons who are trained and ready for employment are registered in the employment offices in the various sections of the State and are referred for placement as work opportunities develop in fields for which they are especially trained. The attached table presents concisely the types of occupations and the average weekly wage of blind persons who have been aided in securing employment.

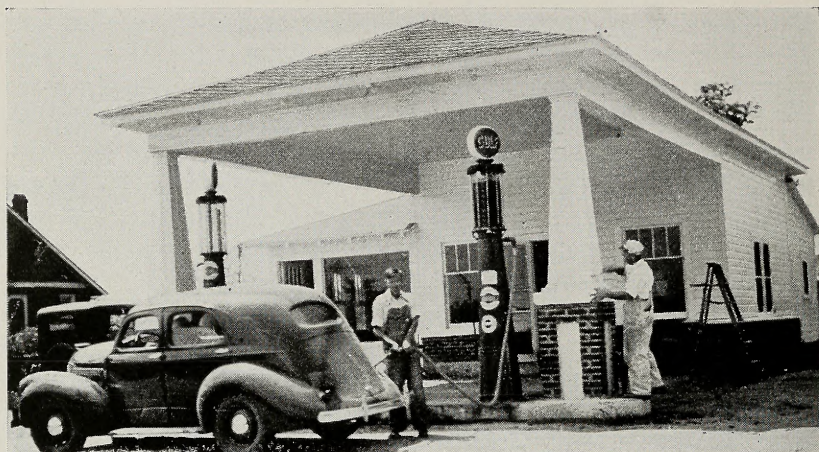
## EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS OPERATED	Number of Persons			Average Weekly Earnings
	Male	Female	Total	
Total.....	152	36	188	
News concession stands.....	28	9	37	\$ 7.06
Grocery stores.....	20	2	22	7.90
Cafes.....	2	0	2	15.00
Filling Stations.....	5	0	5	7.00
Mattress business.....	5	0	5	8.16
Workshop employees.....	34	14	48	7.00
Salesmen.....	5	0	5	4.40
Druggist.....	1	0	1	25.00
Printing business.....	1	0	1	12.50
Lawyer.....	1	0	1	20.00
Second-hand clothing business.....	1	0	1	10.00
Repair worker in furniture store.....	1	0	1	6.00
Cotton-mill sweeper.....	1	0	1	9.00
Plant nursery.....	1	0	1	6.00
Fish market.....	1	0	1	6.00
Waitress.....	0	1	1	6.00
Piano tuners.....	27	0	27	13.00
Teachers.....	5	6	11	12.00
Stock raising.....	1	0	1	Undetermined
Poultry raising.....	12	3	15	Undetermined
Swine raising.....	0	1	1	Undetermined

Reports are required from those operating businesses and the person is visited periodically by the placement agent who assists him in devising new ways of increasing his income and increasing his efficiency on the job.



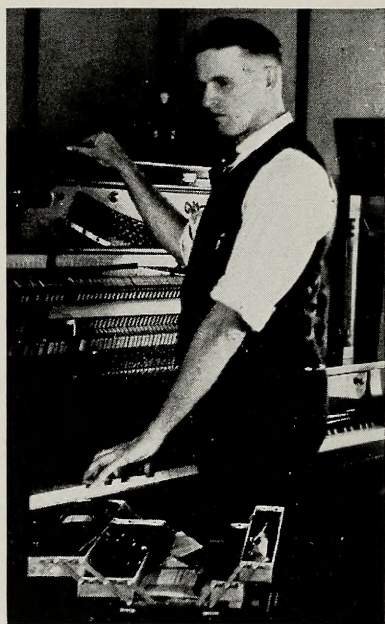
The accompanying photographs illustrate a few of the different types of employment in which the blind have been aided.



FILLING STATION OF BLIND MAN

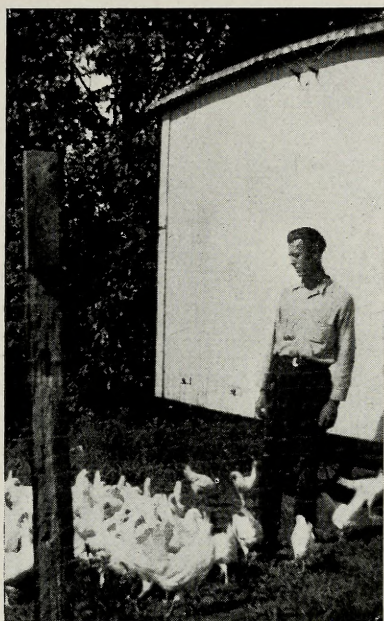


STREET STAND AND PEANUT BUSINESS OPERATED BY BLIND MAN



BLIND MAN REPAIRING AND TUNING A PIANO





BLIND MAN OPERATING POULTRY FARM

BLIND MAN DEVELOPING PLANT NURSERY



STAND IN HIGHWAY BUILDING OPERATED BY BLIND MAN





STAND IN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING OPERATED BY BLIND WOMAN



SECOND-HAND CLOTHING STORE OPERATED BY BLIND MAN





INTERIOR OF SMALL STORE OF BLIND MAN

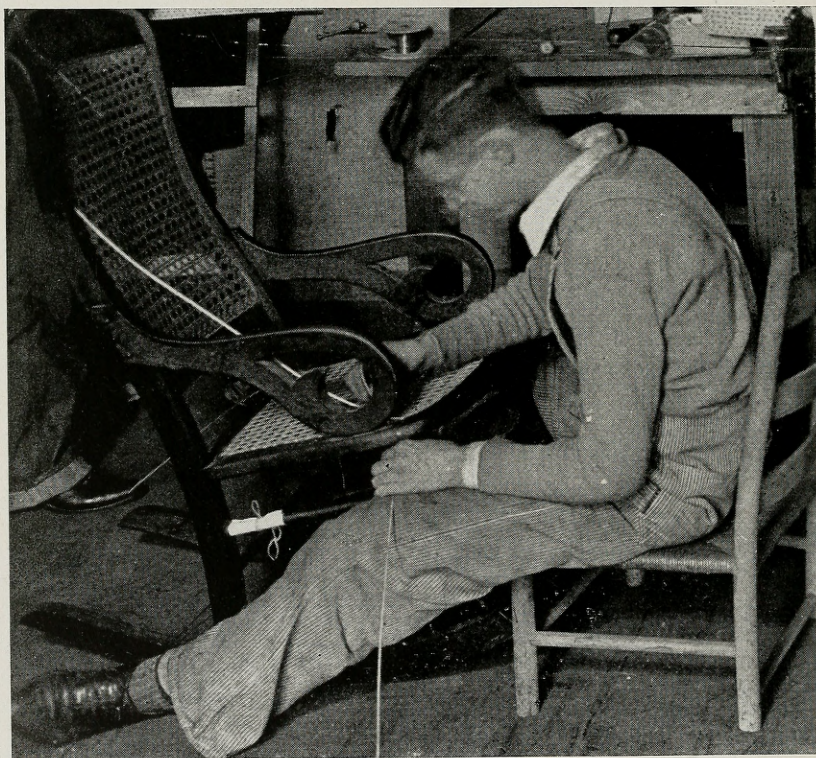


SEEING EYE GUIDE DOG AIDS BLIND MAN IN OPERATING STAND  
AND IN HANDLING NEWS ROUTE





STAND IN U. S. POST OFFICE OPERATED BY BLIND MAN



CHAIR CANER AND FURNITURE REPAIRER IN FURNITURE STORE



A large percentage of the blind who are capable of supporting themselves do not have the ability to operate businesses of their own, but are able to produce eight hours per day and become self-supporting if given employment under direction and supervision in a sheltered work shop. The shops are non-profit making organizations sponsored by a local club or association. The Commission furnishes the equipment, pays the training expenses of trainees sent to the shop and approves the employment of personnel. The local club or association secures the location, provides the material, merchandises the products, assumes responsibility for all over-head expenses, and manages the shop. A properly operated shop provides an excellent opportunity for the State to train the blind at a minimum cost and to give employment to those blind persons who cannot become self-supporting elsewhere. The shops make reports to the Commission regarding their production and financial transactions. There have been established in the State six small work shops and two industrial centers. All articles made in these shops are of standard quality and are sold in the open markets at average market price.

The Guilford County Work Shop for the Blind operates under the sponsorship of the Guilford County Association for the Blind in a two-story, fire-proof building given rent-free by the city of Greensboro. The major industry in this shop is broom-making.



GUILFORD COUNTY WORKSHOP



Brushes, mops, rugs, chair bottoms and various types of novelty articles are also made. In addition to persons in training, in the shop, the shop employs an average of seventeen workers on a piece-work basis. The photograph on page 29 shows the broom department of this work shop.

The Mecklenburg County Work Shop for the Blind operates in a new, modernly equipped building, which has been deeded to the State, and has as its major industries mattress making, mattress renovating. Weaving, basketry, mop work, chair caning, sewing and various types of novelty work are also done. In addition to persons in training in the shop, the shop employs an average of seven workers on a piecework basis. The Mecklenburg County Work Shop is sponsored and operated by the Charlotte Lions Club. The photograph on this page shows the major division of the shop.



MECKLENBURG COUNTY WORKSHOP

The Durham Lions Club Work Shop for the Blind is operated in a large, modernly equipped building which was purchased by the Club at a cost of a little more than \$5,000. The major industries of this shop are mattress making, mattress renovating and weaving. Mat making, chair caning and novelty sewing are also done. In addition to blind persons in training in the shop,



the shop employs an average of seven workers on a piecework basis. The shop is operated by the Durham Lions Club. The photograph below shows the major division of the shop.



DURHAM WORKSHOP

The Asheville Lions Club Work Shop for the Blind is operated in a school building loaned to the Club by the City of Asheville. Mattress making, mattress renovating and upholstering are the major industries. Chair caning and basketry are also engaged in.

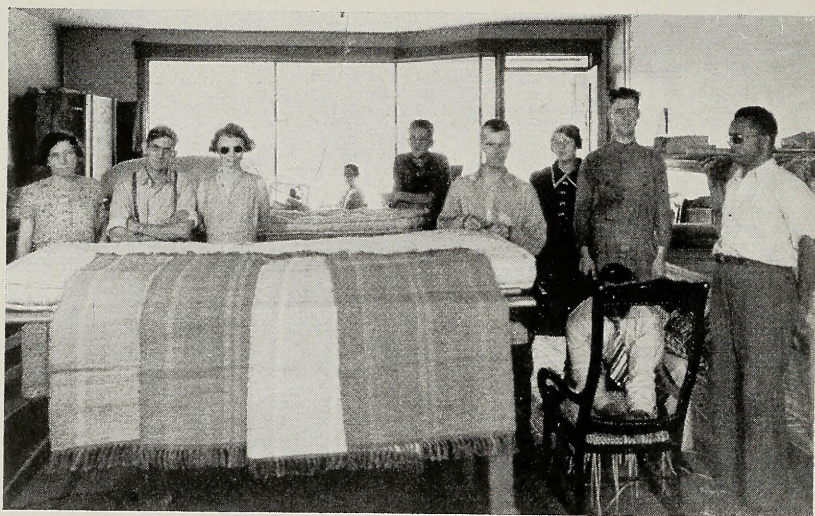


ASHEVILLE WORKSHOP



In addition to blind persons in training in the shop, the shop employs an average of eight workers on a piecework basis. The shop is managed and operated by the Asheville Lions Club. The photograph at the bottom of page 31 shows the major division of the shop.

The Winston-Salem Lions Club Work Shop for the Blind is operated in a one-story brick and steel building purchased by the Club at a cost of \$2,500. The main industries in this shop are weaving and basketry. Mattress making and mattress renovating, mop making, upholstering, chair caning and various types of novelty work are also done. In addition to blind persons in training, the work shop employs an average of nine workers on a piecework basis. The work shop is managed and operated by the Winston-Salem Lions Club. The photograph on this page shows the major division of the shop.

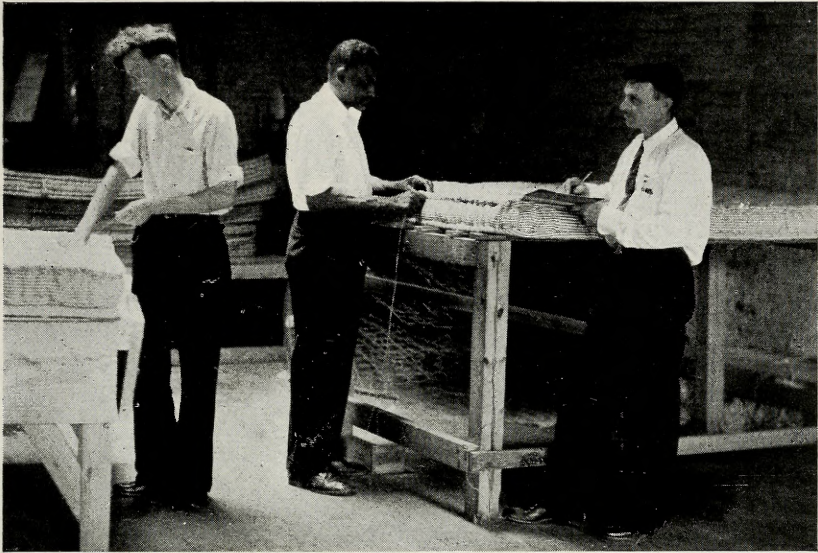


WINSTON-SALEM WORKSHOP

The Statesville Lions Club Work Shop for the Blind has grown from a small industrial center, which has been sponsored by the Club during the past three years. At the present time, the shop is being operated only as a training center and no blind persons are employed regularly on a piecework basis. Mattress making and mattress renovating, upholstering and chair caning are the major industries. The shop is operated by the Statesville Lions



Club. The accompanying photograph shows the major division of the shop.



STATESVILLE WORKSHOP

There are two industrial centers in the State which are at present operated chiefly to give industrial training to the blind in the local community. These industrial centers are operated under the sponsorship of the Cumberland County Association for the Blind in Fayetteville and the Eastern Carolina Association for the Blind in New Bern. Instruction is given in Braille, weaving, chair caning, basketry, mat making, sewing and various types of novelty work.

### DIRECT AID TO NEEDY BLIND

"The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall be charged with the supervision of the administration of assistance to the needy blind under this act . . ."—Public Laws of North Carolina, 1937, Chapter 124, Section 2. (See Appendix for full provisions of this Act.)

The Commission has during the past year been administering direct aid to the needy blind under the Social Security Program. Direct relief for needy persons is more essential for the blind than for other population groups because no handicap is so destructive to economic independence as blindness. During the past year, 2,223 blind persons have received direct aid through



the Commission under the Social Security Program. The Program is administered locally by the County Departments of Public Welfare, as the local agents of the Boards of County Commissioners and of the Commission for the Blind. Blind persons receiving this assistance are those who are in need of the bare necessities of life and who have no relatives able to provide for them and whom the Commission has been unable to make self-supporting. The majority of the recipients have some other handicap in addition to blindness, such as advanced age, poor health or other disability and can never become employable. However, they can be instructed by a home teacher in Braille and simple handicrafts, so that they may have something to occupy the long hours which would otherwise be idle and may learn to do the many personal things which it is necessary to do for themselves. Some blind persons are receiving grants to supplement the wages which they are earning from jobs in which they have been placed because they are not only having to support themselves but their wives and small children. Many rural blind in North Carolina live in isolated communities where their families are tenant farmers and unable to provide for them, and where there are no economic opportunities for the employment of the blind. A small assistance grant is necessary to buy clothing, medicines and other necessities which must be furnished in addition to the food, which can be secured from the farm. Often a direct aid grant is needed for the first four or six months when a person has been established in a business because the profits for the first period must go back into the business to build up stock before the profits can be sufficient to make the operator self-supporting.

Many blind can be made partially self-supporting through home industries but need a small grant to supplement their small income. It is also often necessary from time to time to give a temporary grant to a blind person who has been able to earn a sufficient income to keep him above the margin of subsistence but who, when sickness or other misfortune comes, must have public assistance to enable him to again get back on his feet.

The following informational data on blind persons who have received direct aid during the period from July 1, 1937, through June 30, 1938, presents some interesting facts.



INFORMATIONAL DATA ON PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT BLIND AID  
FROM JULY 1, 1937 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

1. Number blind persons receiving direct aid during period.....	2,234
2. Number blind persons eligible but Aid to the Blind funds not available.....	626
3. Number blind persons denied blind aid.....	328
Reasons aid denied:	
Ineligible because of residence requirements.....	5
Died prior to approval of application.....	5
Voluntarily withdrew application.....	2
Receiving institutional care.....	1
Admitted to Blind School.....	8
Eligible for another form of assistance.....	13
Ineligible because of resources:	
Earnings of applicant.....	49
Relatives able to support.....	42
Ineligible because of too much vision.....	203
4. Number blind persons whose cases were closed.....	288
Reasons for closure:	
Death.....	91
Vision partially restored.....	2
Admitted to public institution.....	25
Became self-supporting.....	56
Relatives became able to support.....	26
Not eligible for original grant.....	1
Eligible for O. A. A. (Blind Aid quota filled).....	65
Eligible for A. D. C. (Blind Aid quota filled).....	14
Grant combined with some other member of family.....	7
Soliciting alms.....	1
5. National average monthly grant per blind recipient.....	\$ 24.73
6. North Carolina's average monthly grant per blind recipient.....	\$ 14.22
7. Average range of individual monthly grants during period:	
\$5.00-\$10.00.....	813
\$11.00-\$15.00.....	842
\$16.00-\$20.00.....	348
\$21.00-\$25.00.....	115
\$26.00-\$30.00.....	116
8. Age of blind persons receiving direct aid:	
Under 5 years.....	2
5-14 years.....	25
15-24 years.....	114
25-34 years.....	189
35-44 years.....	290
45-54 years.....	273
55-64 years.....	396
65-69 years.....	268
70 and over.....	664
Unknown.....	13
9. Race and sex of blind persons receiving direct aid:	
White male.....	777
White female.....	554
Colored male.....	515
Colored female.....	370
Indians.....	18
10. Marital status of blind persons receiving direct aid:	
Single.....	704
Married.....	808
Widowed.....	603
Separated.....	96
Divorced.....	23



11. Place of birth of blind persons receiving direct aid:	
North Carolina.....	2,031
Rhode Island.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
New York.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	3
Ohio.....	2
Indiana.....	1
Kansas.....	1
Maryland.....	4
Virginia.....	44
Montana.....	1
West Virginia.....	3
South Carolina.....	92
Georgia.....	18
Florida.....	1
Tennessee.....	18
Alabama.....	3
Arkansas.....	2
Louisiana.....	1
Foreign born:	
Scotland.....	1
Germany.....	1
Greece.....	1
Syria.....	2
12. Living arrangements of blind persons receiving direct aid:	
Alone.....	70
With spouse only.....	234
With spouse and other.....	396
With relatives without spouse.....	1,396
With other persons—not related.....	138
13. Sources of supplementary income:	
Income from earnings.....	182
Employee's Pension.....	1
Annuity or income from trust fund or insurance.....	9
Income from invested capital.....	2
Net income or rent from real property.....	47
Net income from sale of farm produce.....	28
Regular contributions from relatives or friends.....	734
Other (lodges, churches and private organizations).....	82
No Income.....	1,149
14. Urban and rural residence of recipients of direct aid:	
Towns—2,500 population, or more.....	764
Towns less than 2,500 population and rural areas.....	1,470

### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

4,885 visits to homes of blind persons have been made by members of the Commission staff to become acquainted with the individual and to discuss with him and his family the possible services available through the Commission, and in some cases, these visits have been made to give instruction and to aid the individual in completing plans for employment.

7,801 interviews have been held with the blind either in the home, in centers of employment, or in the office of a cooperating agency to make plans with the blind person to help him to meet



his needs more adequately or to give him supervisory assistance with a view of improving his efficiency on the job which he is holding.

4,744 contacts have been made with interested citizens regarding blind persons in their communities. Many of these contacts have been made with members of clubs and other organized groups with a view to securing varying types of assistance or cooperation in meeting the needs of blind persons living in that community. The securing of second-hand radios and typewriters and having them reconditioned for blind persons; the giving of guide service and transportation for a blind person to attend church and general community meetings, and assisting him to participate in other forms of community activity; the furnishing of white canes; the securing of free theater passes for a blind person and his guide to attend the theater; the arrangement of holiday parties for the blind or the inclusion of the blind in community entertainments; assistance in marketing the products made by the blind individual; and many other personal neighborly services are rendered by interested citizens who are usually members of a club or other organized groups interested in the social welfare of their communities.

230 talks have been made before clubs or other organized groups and 70 industrial exhibits displayed. 329 blind persons have been aided in securing general medical attention. 244 Talking Book Machines have been placed in homes of the blind. These were secured by the Commission through the Library of Congress, which agency, cooperating with the American Foundation for the Blind, had the machines made on a Federal W. P. A. project.

## **AID FROM OTHER AGENCIES**

### **SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD**

Under Title X of the Federal Social Security Act, the Social Security Board pays one-half of the Aid to the Blind grants now being given to needy blind and allows, in addition, five per cent (5%) of its total expenditure on the cost of administration. The Social Security Board supervises the Aid to the Blind program and its various divisions give services to the State.

### **COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENTS**

The County Welfare Departments act as the certifying agents for Aid to the Blind and for the medical services of the Com-



mission and have given excellent cooperation in all phases of the work. The County Commissioners provide one-fourth of the funds necessary for direct aid to the needy blind and approve the certification of needy persons for this aid with the amounts to be given.

#### **NORTH CAROLINA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

The North Carolina State Employment Service operates with the Commission a joint Placement Service for Persons with Defective Sight, taking care of one-half the expenses. This agency renders invaluable services in securing employment for the blind.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

The Commission works very closely with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, carrying a number of cases jointly. The Rehabilitation Department pays one-half of the salaries of two Rehabilitation Agents of the Commission and of the Industrial Supervisor.

#### **W. P. A.**

The various divisions of W. P. A. have rendered invaluable services. A State-wide survey project operated in the one hundred counties made possible the survey of the blind population in North Carolina, giving pertinent information about each individual.

A State-wide piano tuning project, employing twenty-seven blind piano tuners in the State to tune pianos in schools and other public buildings has been in operation for some time, rendering a fine service to the schools and other public agencies and enabling the blind tuners to come in contact with potential employers in this skilled field, in which the blind excel because of their keenly developed sense of hearing.

A W. P. A. construction project built the Mecklenburg County Work Shop for the Blind.

Seventeen blind persons are employed teaching Braille and simple handicrafts on the Adult Educational Program. Materials are furnished jointly by the W. P. A. and the Commission. This enables approximately one hundred and seventy blind persons to receive regular instruction.

#### **LIONS CLUBS**

Districts 31-N and 31-C of Lions International, which comprise all the Clubs in North Carolina, have as their major project "Work for the Blind." Each year a trophy is awarded to the



Club carrying on the best project for the blind. In addition to the work shops sponsored by Lions Clubs, a wide variety of worthwhile and far-reaching projects are being sponsored by members of the sixty-eight Clubs in the State, most of whom are cooperating in some way with the Commission. Lionesses have also become active in rendering worthwhile personal services to individual blind and in assisting blind women to market their products.

#### **NORTH CAROLINA STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND**

The North Carolina State Association for the Blind, composed of leading citizens in the State who are interested in the problems of the blind, has given its full cooperation to the work of the Commission. Its member County Associations for the Blind, in Guilford, Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Durham, Forsyth, Cumberland, Harnett, and the five-county Eastern Carolina Association, which includes Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties, have cooperated very closely with the Commission in carrying on programs for the blind and for the prevention of blindness in their counties.

#### **OTHER AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS**

The State Federation of Women's Clubs, especially the Junior Women's Clubs, have taken work for the blind as one of their major projects and are beginning the sponsorship of some home industry projects for the blind in cooperation with the Commission. Individual club women are rendering personal services to the blind as a part of their general program.

The State Welfare Department, the State Board of Health, and the County Health Departments, especially public health nurses, have given excellent cooperation in the development of the work.

The Ophthalmologists have given unsparingly of their time and interest to aid in prevention work.

The State School for the Blind has given fine cooperation to the Commission in the development of its work.

Rotary, Kiwanis, American Business Men's Clubs, Exchange Clubs, and other organizations have cooperated in their local communities.

The following National organizations aid the Commission in the development of its work: The American Foundation for the Blind, The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and The Seeing Eye.



## SURVEY AND REGISTER

"That it shall be the duty of this Commission to cause to be maintained a complete register of the blind in the State of North Carolina, which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training of each, with such other facts as may seem to the Commission to be of value."—Chapter 53, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Section 3.

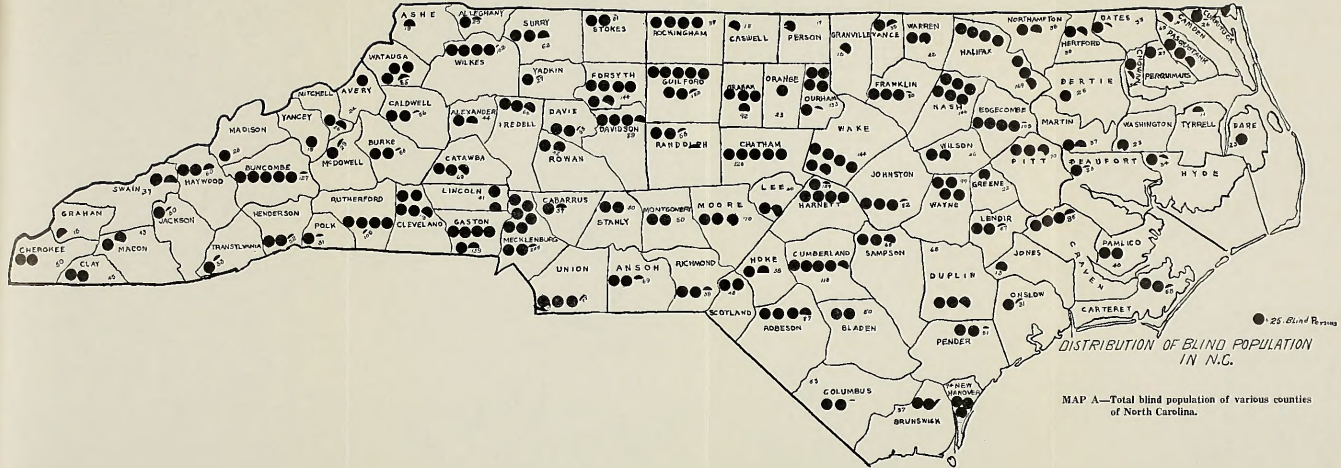
As stated in the Introduction, the survey and registration of the blind population of North Carolina was made possible by a WPA project.

The accompanying Table 1 presents the data by geographical regions and counties concerning those persons who have such seriously defective vision that they cannot read ordinary print, even with the aid of glasses. A study of this table discloses very interesting information with regard to the location of the blind in North Carolina, their race and sex, present age, degree of blindness, age at the onset of blindness, source of support, school attendance, and the number of blind per one hundred thousand of the total population.

To date, the Commission, because of limited funds, has been able to have examined by an ophthalmologist only 2,699 of the 6,080 blind in North Carolina. The accompanying Table 2 gives some interesting data on these 2,699 cases. A study of the disease or condition primarily responsible for blindness indicates that cataracts caused the blindness of more than one-third of the group examined, with a wide variation of diseases or conditions causing the blindness of the remaining group. Approximately two-thirds of the group examined were found to be totally blind in both eyes, with a little more than one-half of the remaining group having some vision in both eyes and the remainder, which is less than one-sixth of the total number examined being totally blind in one eye and having some vision in the other. In only one-fourth of the cases examined, operation or treatment was recommended, while almost three-fourths of the group examined were pronounced incurably blind. Table 2 also shows interesting data with regard to the present age, sex and race, and age at the onset of blindness.

The attached Map A gives the total blind population of the various counties of North Carolina, with a graphic picture of the location of the blind in these counties. This map becomes more interesting when studied with the attached Map B, which gives the distribution of blind persons by counties in North Carolina per 1000 total population, with the geographical regions indicated, and











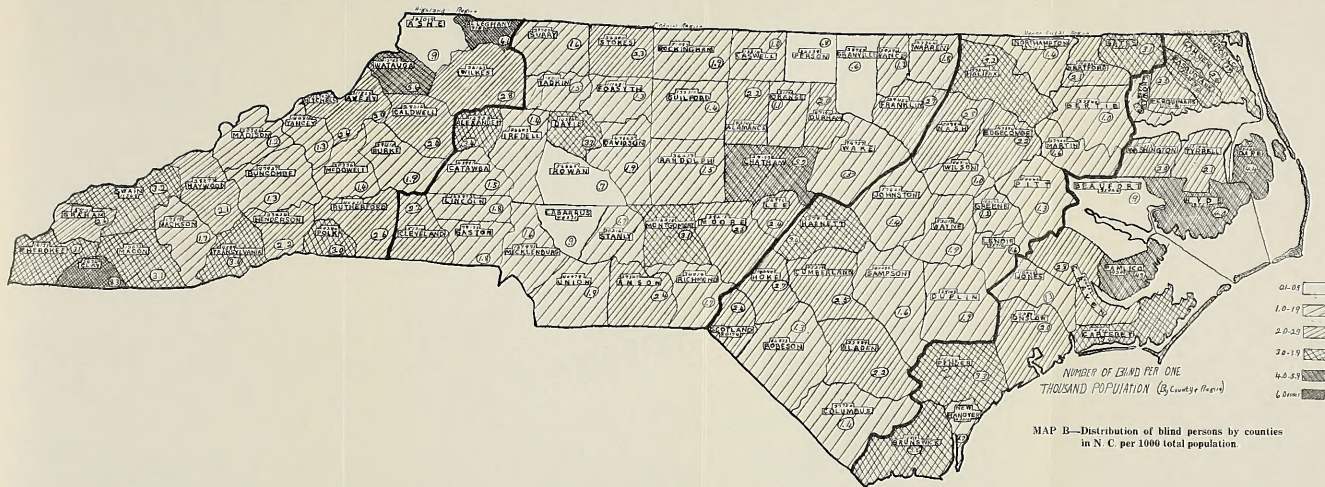






TABLE NO. 1—Data by geographical regions and counties concerning persons with seriously defective vision

[illegible]

NOTES: 1. Total—light perception to total loss of vision in both eyes.  
2. Total—Partial—Total loss of vision in one eye, and total or less in the other.

3. One-fourth or less vision in both eyes.





TABLE NO. 2.—Data on 2,699 blind examined by Ophthalmologists.

[illegible]

STATE COUNTIES  
AND REGIONS

NORTH CAROLINA GRAND  
TOTAL

HIGHLAND REGION

Albemarle 107.7

Ashe 107.7

Avery 107.7

Bacon 107.7

Baldwin 107.7

Caldwell 107.7

Catawba 107.7

Cay 107.7

Columbus 107.7

Dare 107.7

Davidson 107.7

DeWitt 107.7

Durham 107.7

Edgecombe 107.7

Forsyth 107.7

Gaston 107.7

Guilford 107.7

Henderson 107.7

Highland 107.7

Johnston 107.7

Kanawha 107.7

Lenoir 107.7

Lincoln 107.7

Macon 107.7

Martin 107.7

Mecklenburg 107.7

Mills 107.7

Monroe 107.7

Murphy 107.7

Nash 107.7

Wayne 107.7

Yamhill 107.7

Zachary 107.7

PIEDMONT REGION

Albemarle 107.7

Ashe 107.7

Avery 107.7

Bacon 107.7

Baldwin 107.7

Caldwell 107.7

Catawba 107.7

Cay 107.7

Columbus 107.7

Dare 107.7

Davidson 107.7

DeWitt 107.7

Durham 107.7

Edgecombe 107.7

Forsyth 107.7

Gaston 107.7

Guilford 107.7

Henderson 107.7

Highland 107.7

Johnston 107.7

Kanawha 107.7

Lenoir 107.7

Lincoln 107.7

Macon 107.7

Martin 107.7

Mecklenburg 107.7

Mills 107.7

Monroe 107.7

Murphy 107.7

Nash 107.7

Wayne 107.7

Yamhill 107.7

Zachary 107.7

Present Age

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TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLIND POPULATION WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION ACCORDING TO REGIONS

AGE GROUPS	Total Population									
	Total State		Highlands		Piedmont		Upper Coastal Plain		Tidewater	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population.....	3,170,276	100	497,907	100	1,554,305	100	842,160	100	275,904	100
Under 5.....	391,150	12.3	63,358	12.7	185,705	11.9	110,294	13.1	31,793	11.5
5-14.....	809,410	25.5	127,170	25.5	384,980	24.8	228,349	27.1	68,911	25.0
15-24.....	665,487	21.0	99,212	19.9	330,262	21.3	179,455	21.3	56,558	20.5
25-34.....	437,092	13.8	66,099	13.3	228,229	14.7	106,983	12.7	35,781	13.0
35-44.....	341,719	10.8	53,826	10.8	171,389	11.0	85,756	10.2	30,748	11.1
45-54.....	258,346	8.1	40,791	8.2	124,979	8.0	66,962	8.0	25,614	9.3
55-64.....	149,282	4.7	25,233	5.1	71,801	4.6	37,177	4.4	15,071	5.5
65-74.....	80,618	2.6	14,882	3.0	39,112	2.5	18,692	2.2	7,932	2.9
75 and over.....	35,053	1.1	7,045	1.4	16,748	1.1	7,852	0.9	3,408	1.2
Unknown.....	2,119	0.1	291	0.1	1,100	0.1	640	0.1	88	0.

	Blind Population									
	Total State		Highlands		Piedmont		Upper Coastal Plain		Tidewater	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Population.....	6,080	100	1,107	100	2,653	100	1,615	100	705	100
No. Blind persons per 100,000 Population.....	192		222		171		195		255	
Under 5.....	64	1.1	13	1.2	31	1.2	17	1.1	3	0.4
5-14.....	558	9.2	137	12.4	218	8.2	149	9.2	54	7.7
15-24.....	570	9.4	135	12.2	239	9.0	152	9.4	44	6.2
25-34.....	477	7.9	92	8.3	240	9.0	110	6.8	35	4.9
35-44.....	593	9.7	115	10.4	282	10.6	142	8.8	54	7.7
45-54.....	664	10.9	116	10.5	300	11.3	163	10.1	85	12.1
55-64.....	804	13.3	112	10.1	342	12.9	247	15.3	103	14.6
65-74.....	957	15.7	159	14.3	412	15.6	264	16.3	122	17.3
75 and over.....	1,261	20.7	218	19.7	523	19.7	324	20.1	196	27.8
Unknown.....	132	2.1	10	0.9	66	2.5	47	2.9	9	1.3

the attached Table 3, which compares the distribution of the blind population with the total population by regions and gives the number of blind per 100,000 of the total population. It is interesting to note that the counties of the Tidewater region have the highest rate of blindness per 100,000 of the total population, the ratio being 255 blind out of each 100,000 of the total population. The Highland counties have the second highest rate of blindness, 222 blind persons out of each 100,000 of the total population. The Upper Coastal Counties rank third, with a rate of 195 blind, while the Piedmont counties have the lowest rate, of only 171 blind out of each 100,000 of the total population.

There are many possible interpretations and reasons for these variations in regional ratio of blindness. Of the possible explanations for these facts, three seem to be especially important. In the first place, in the Tidewater region, where the rate of blindness is highest, 9.6 per cent of the total population are fifty-five years of age and over, which is 1.4 per cent in excess of the total population fifty-five years of age and over in the Piedmont region, and 2.1 per cent in excess of the total population in this age group in the Upper Coastal region. However, in the age period where the percentage of blindness is lowest—that is, under twenty-four years of age, the total population of the Tidewater region is exceeded by the Piedmont region by 1.0 per cent but exceeds that of the Upper Coastal region by 2.0 per cent. Also, in the total population under twenty-four years of age, in which blindness occurs less frequently, the Highland region is exceeded by the Piedmont region in population under twenty-four years of age by 0.3 per cent and in the Upper Coastal region by 3.8 per cent.

A study of the comparative wealth of these four regions indicates the resulting ability of its citizenship to provide for itself the medical care necessary for the conservation and restoration of vision and to maintain an adequate diet. For example, the rate of blindness is highest in the Tidewater region where the comparative wealth of the citizenship is least and next highest in the Highland region where the comparative wealth of its citizenship is next to the lowest. On the other hand, the rate of blindness is lowest in the Piedmont or wealthiest region of the State, and next lowest in the Upper Coastal or second wealthiest region of the State.

Also, in the past, there have been more ophthalmologists and more hospital facilities in the Piedmont region, with correspondingly less difficulties in transportation from one point to another. This region has the lowest rate of blindness, while the more remote regions of the State, the Tidewater, which has the highest rate of blindness, and the Highland, which has the second highest rate, have had less medical facilities available and correspondingly greater difficulties in transportation from one point to another.

Time and space do not permit an analysis of all the various data groupings secured by the survey in Table 1. However, the most interesting sections have been given further analysis in separate tables which will be discussed briefly.

TABLE 1. — Regional distribution of blindness by age and sex, 1920-21

TABLE 1. — Regional distribution of blindness by age and sex, 1920-21



Table 4 shows the per cent distribution of the blind by degree of blindness according to race and sex. Of the 6,080 persons reported in this survey, nearly two-fifths, 2,390 (39.3 per cent) were classed as totally blind or without light perception in both eyes; more than one-fourth, 1,576 (25.9 per cent) were classed as totally blind in one eye and having one-tenth or less vision in the other; and more than one-third, 2,114 (34.8 per cent) were

TABLE 4.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLIND BY DEGREE OF BLINDNESS (BY RACE AND SEX)

SEX AND RACE	Total No. Cases Reported		Total Loss of Vision in Both Eyes		Total Loss of Vision in One Eye: One-tenth or Less in Other Eye		One-tenth or Less Vision in Both Eyes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total All Cases.....	6,080	100.0	2,390	100.0	1,576	100.0	2,114	100.0
White Total.....	4,105	67.5	1,453	60.8	1,124	71.4	1,528	72.3
Male.....	2,303	37.9	829	34.7	680	43.2	794	37.6
Female.....	1,802	29.6	624	26.1	444	28.2	734	34.7
Colored Total.....	1,975	32.5	937	39.2	452	28.6	586	27.7
Male.....	1,011	16.6	517	21.6	245	15.5	249	11.8
Female.....	964	15.9	420	17.6	207	13.1	337	15.9

classed as partially blind or having one-tenth or less vision in both eyes.

Of 4,105 white persons reported, 1,453 (35.4 per cent) were totally blind; 1,124 (27.4 per cent) were totally blind in one eye and partially blind in the other, and 1,528 (37.2 per cent) were partially blind in both eyes. Of 1,975 colored persons reported, 937 (47.4 per cent) were totally blind; 452 (22.9 per cent) were totally blind in one eye and partially blind in the other, and 586 (29.7 per cent) were partially blind in both eyes.

Of 3,314 male blind, 1,346 (40.6 per cent) were totally blind; 925 (27.9 per cent) were totally blind in one eye and partially blind in the other; and 1,043 (31.5 per cent) were partially blind in both eyes. Of 2,766 female blind, 1,044 (37.8 per cent) were totally blind; 651 (23.5 per cent) were totally blind in one eye and partially blind in the other; and 1,071 (38.7 per cent) were partially blind in both eyes.

In percentage distribution of the number of cases classified according to the degree of blindness within each population group, the proportion of total blindness among colored persons classed as blind exceeded that of total blindness among white persons classed as blind by 12.0 per cent, while the whites exceeded the

colored in the proportion of total-partial blindness and partial-partial blindness by 4.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. The variation in percentage distribution based on sex is similar to that based on race. The proportion of total blindness among all males classed as blind exceeded the proportion of total blindness among all females classed as blind by 2.8 per cent. In total-partial blindness, the proportion among males is 4.4 per cent in excess of that among females, while in partial-partial blindness, the excess proportion is 7.2 per cent for the females. In short, when blindness occurs, it tends to be more severe in degree among colored persons and males than among white persons and females, although the degree of handicap is somewhat more severe among the colored as compared with the whites than it is among males as compared with the females.

Table 5 shows the per cent distribution according to regions by race and sex of the total population and the blind population. In the total population, 70.5 per cent are white, while in the blind population 67.5 per cent are white. In the total population, 29.5 per cent are colored, while in the blind population, 32.5 per cent

TABLE 5.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO REGIONS, BY RACE AND SEX OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF THE BLIND POPULATION

REGIONS OF STATE	Total Population									
	Total		White		Colored		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total State.....	3,170,276	100	2,235,050	100	935,226	100	1,575,208	100	1,595,068	100
Highlands.....	497,907	15.7	455,791	20.4	42,116	4.5	248,821	15.8	249,086	15.6
Piedmont.....	1,554,305	49.0	1,145,939	51.3	408,366	43.7	770,506	48.9	783,799	49.1
Upper Coastal										
Plain.....	843,160	26.6	464,798	20.8	378,362	40.4	419,409	26.6	423,751	26.6
Tidewater.....	274,904	8.7	168,522	7.5	106,382	11.4	136,472	8.7	138,432	8.7

REGIONS OF STATE	Blind Population										
	Total		White		Colored		Male		Female		No. of Blind per 100,000 of Total Population
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Total State.....	6,080	100	4,105	100	1,975	100	3,314	100	2,766	100	192
Highlands.....	1,107	18.2	990	24.1	117	5.9	635	19.2	472	17.1	222
Piedmont.....	2,653	43.6	1,799	43.8	854	43.2	1,425	43.0	1,228	44.4	171
Upper Coastal											
Plain.....	1,615	26.6	895	21.8	720	36.5	888	26.8	727	26.3	195
Tidewater.....	705	11.6	421	10.3	284	14.4	366	11.0	339	12.2	255



are colored, indicating that the ratio of blindness is higher among the colored than the white. In the total population, the males are 49.7 per cent, while in the blind population, the males are 54.5 per cent. In the total population, the females are 50.3 per cent, while in the blind population, the females are 45.5 per cent. Thus, we see that blindness tends to occur more frequently among the colored and males than among the white and females.

Table 6 shows the comparison of age groups in the total population with the blind population. While 12.3 per cent of the total population are under five years of age, only 1.1 per cent of the blind population are under five years of age. 49.2 per cent of the

TABLE 6.—COMPARISON OF AGE GROUPS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION WITH THE BLIND POPULATION

AGE GROUPS	Total Population									
	Total		White		Colored		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total.....	3,170,276	100	2,235,050	100	935,226	100	1,575,208	100	1,595,068	100
Under 5.....	391,150	12.3	273,817	12.3	117,333	12.5	198,182	12.6	192,968	12.1
Under 1.....	74,777	2.4	52,740	2.4	22,037	2.4	38,046	2.4	35,731	2.2
5-14.....	809,410	25.5	556,502	24.9	252,908	27.1	408,718	25.9	400,692	25.1
15-19.....	360,640	11.4	243,518	10.9	117,122	12.5	178,610	11.3	182,030	11.4
20-24.....	304,847	9.6	208,305	9.3	96,542	10.3	144,482	9.2	160,365	10.1
25-34.....	437,092	13.8	313,994	14.0	123,098	13.2	208,151	13.2	228,941	14.3
35-44.....	341,719	10.8	248,338	11.1	93,381	10.0	167,050	10.6	174,669	11.0
45-54.....	258,346	8.2	187,509	8.4	70,837	7.6	131,629	8.4	126,717	7.9
55-64.....	149,282	4.7	112,702	5.0	36,580	3.9	79,145	5.0	70,137	4.4
65-74.....	80,618	2.5	62,670	2.8	17,948	1.9	41,349	2.6	39,269	2.5
75 and over.....	35,053	1.1	26,520	1.2	8,533	0.9	16,810	1.1	18,243	1.1
Unknown.....	2,119	0.1	1,175	0.1	944	0.1	1,082	0.1	1,037	0.1

AGE GROUPS	Blind Population									
	Total		White		Colored		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total.....	6,080	100	4,105	100	1,975	100	3,314	100	2,766	100
Under 5.....	64	1.1	49	1.2	15	.8	37	1.1	27	1.0
Under 1.....	5	.1	4	.1	1	.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
5-14.....	558	9.2	442	10.8	116	5.9	321	9.7	237	8.6
15-19.....	250	4.1	206	5.	44	2.2	143	4.3	107	3.9
20-24.....	320	5.3	255	6.2	65	3.3	184	5.6	136	4.9
25-34.....	477	7.8	340	8.3	137	6.9	275	8.3	202	7.3
35-44.....	593	9.8	398	9.7	195	9.9	361	10.9	232	8.4
45-54.....	664	10.9	426	10.4	238	12.1	357	10.8	307	11.1
55-64.....	804	13.2	483	11.8	321	16.2	449	13.5	355	12.8
65-74.....	957	15.7	614	14.9	343	17.4	516	15.6	441	15.9
75 and over.....	1,261	20.7	812	19.8	449	22.7	617	18.6	644	23.3
Unknown.....	132	2.2	80	1.9	52	2.6	54	1.6	78	2.8

total population are under twenty years of age, while only 14.4 per cent of the blind population are under twenty years of age. In the total population, 47.1 percent are between the ages of twenty and sixty-four while in the blind population 47.0 per cent are between the ages of twenty and sixty-four. In the total population, 3.6 per cent are sixty-five and over, while in the blind population, 36.4 per cent are sixty-five and over. In the total population, the ages of 0.1 per cent are unknown, while in the blind population, the ages of 2.2 per cent are unknown.

85.6 per cent of blindness occurs in adult life with only 14.4 per cent occurring in persons under twenty years of age. 47.0 per cent of blindness occurs between the ages of twenty and sixty-five and 36.4 with persons in the age period sixty-five years of age and over.

Of the 4,105 white blind persons, 17.0 per cent are under twenty years of age as compared with 8.8 per cent of the 1,975 colored blind in this age group. In the total white population, 48.1 per cent are under twenty years of age, and in the total colored population, 52.1 per cent are under twenty years of age. In the blind white population 46.3 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four, while among the blind colored population, 54.4 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four. In the total white population, 47.8 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four, while in the total colored population 45.0 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four. In the blind white population 34.7 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over, while in the blind colored population, 40.1 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over. In the total white population, 4.0 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over, while in the total colored population, 2.9 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over. In the blind male population, 15.1 per cent are under twenty years of age, while in the blind female population, 13.6 per cent are under twenty years of age. In the total male population, 49.8 per cent are under twenty years of age, while in the total female population, 48.7 per cent are under twenty years of age. In the blind male population, 49.1 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four while in the blind female population, 44.5 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four. In the total male population 46.4 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-four, while in the total female population 48.0 per cent come within the age period twenty through sixty-



four. In the blind male population 34.2 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over, while in the blind female population 39.2 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over. In the total male population, 3.7 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over while in the total female population, 3.2 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over.

A summary of these comparisons indicates that the percentage of the blind in every age group under forty-five is less than the total population. The 83.4 per cent of the total population under forty-five years of age furnish only 37.3 per cent of the blindness, while the 12.9 per cent of the total population in the age groups forty-five through sixty-four furnish 24.1 per cent of the blindness and the 3.6 per cent of the total population sixty-five years of age and over furnish 36.4 per cent of the blindness.

When the population is classified by sex and race, the same concentration of blindness after forty-five years of age is noted, except that in the case of males, the concentration begins slightly earlier, the percentage of the blind in the age groups thirty-four to forty-five being slightly larger than in the total male population.

The concentration of blindness in the age groups forty-five years of age and over is especially great among the colored. Among the whites, 13.4 per cent of the total population and 22.8 of the blind population, are between forty-five and sixty-four years of age while in the total colored population the percentage in this age group falls to 11.5 per cent and the percentage of the colored blind of this age group rises to 28.3 per cent. The concentration of blindness among the colored of sixty-five years of age and over is still more marked. 4.0 per cent of the whites in the total population and 2.8 per cent of the colored in the total population are of this age, but the percentages of the blind of this age are 34.7 per cent and 39.1 per cent for whites and colored respectively. The concentration of blindness among females as compared with the males is similar to that found for the colored as compared with the white, especially in the age group of sixty-five years of age and over. 3.7 per cent of all males in the total population are sixty-five years of age and over, and 34.2 per cent of all males in the blind population are sixty-five years of age and over, while among the females in the total population, 3.2 per cent are sixty-five years of age and over, but the percentage of the females in the blind population sixty-five years of age and over rises to 39.2 per cent.

Table 7 shows the distribution of the blind according to age at onset of blindness. Nearly two-fifths (38.1 per cent) of the 6,080 blind persons report their blindness as occurring before twenty years of age, more than two-fifths (41.7 per cent) between the ages of twenty and sixty-four, and more than one-fifth (20.2 per cent) at sixty-five years of age and over. More than three-fifths of all the blindness in North Carolina occurred in adult life, while more than one-fifth (20.6 per cent) occurred under the age of five. More than one-eighth of all the blindness in North Carolina occurred at birth. This figure is being reduced by the effects of a law secured through the efforts of the State Board of Health in 1917 preventing Ophthalmia Neonatorum by requiring the use of two drops of one per cent solution of nitrate of silver in the eyes of new born babies.

TABLE 7.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLIND ACCORDING TO AGE AT ONSET OF BLINDNESS

AGE GROUPS	Total	
	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	6,080	100.0
Under 20.....	2,316	38.1
Under 5.....	1,251	20.6
At birth.....	821	13.5
Under 1.....	155	2.6
1-4.....	275	4.5
5-9.....	343	5.6
10-14.....	262	4.3
15-19.....	212	3.5
Indefinite.....	248	4.1
20-64.....	2,534	41.7
20-24.....	183	3.0
25-34.....	418	6.9
35-44.....	492	8.1
45-54.....	574	9.4
55-64.....	704	11.6
Indefinite.....	163	2.7
Over 65.....	1,230	20.2
65-74.....	663	10.9
75-84.....	372	6.1
Over 85.....	68	1.1
Indefinite.....	127	2.1

Table 6, with other data, gives the present age of the blind in North Carolina, Table 7, the age at which they became blind, while Table 8 compares the age at which they became blind with their present age. Three broad age groups, under twenty years,



TABLE 8.—AGE AT ONSET OF BLINDNESS COMPARED WITH PRESENT AGE

AGE AT ONSET OF BLINDNESS	Total	Present Age			
		Under 20	20-64	65 and over	Unknown
Total.....	6,080	872	2,858	2,218	132
Under 20.....	2,068	872			
20-64.....	2,371				
65 and over.....	1,104			1,104	
Unknown.....	537				

twenty to sixty-four, and sixty-five and over, are used in Table 8, and elsewhere in this report, because of the especial significance of these age groupings. They are important groupings from which to consider the present age of the blind because of their bearing upon the formulation of a program for the blind we now have. Those under twenty require chiefly an educational program, especially adapted to their handicap, to train them for personal, occupational and social adequacy as blind persons. Those from twenty to sixty-four are in the economically active group, who must be assisted in making their adjustments to an adult society, while those over sixty-five must be planned for as aged persons who, in addition to the infirmities of advancing years, must bear the added burden of blindness.

But these three age groupings are no less significant from the point of view of age at onset of blindness. Here, as elsewhere, youth is the "golden age of prevention." It is in this group that the most significant reduction in the blindness rate per 100,000 of the total population has been made in recent decades, and it is during these years that we may hope for further progress in our future program of prevention. 2,068, or 34.0 per cent of our 6,080 blind became blind during these years. The twenty through sixty-four age group, consisting of 2,371 individuals who became blind during this period, or 39.0 per cent of the total, presents the problem of re-adjustment of persons who have become adapted to one mode of life and must now be re-trained for another. Unlike the young, they have, to a large degree, already assumed the economic and social responsibilities of adults. All of these relationships are disastrously affected by blindness and require special skill and patience for their successful adjustment. For the group who became blind at sixty-five or later, however, the problem of re-adjustment is largely personal, to the degree that the responsibilities of maturity either cease or are lessened with

advancing years. This group contains 1,104 individuals, or 18.2 per cent of all the blind.

The comparison of the age at onset of blindness with present age is equally important in determining the character of the Commission's program. Of the 2,068 who became blind under twenty, 2,858, or 47.0 per cent, are now between twenty and sixty-four, and 2,218, or 36.5 per cent, are sixty-five and over. These groups are especially important in a program of rehabilitation, for they furnish a nucleus of persons who have been blind for some time, and whose accommodations to blindness represent deep-seated habits and ways of life of long standing. Where such accommodations are socially advantageous, they are an inestimable asset to the program of the Commission, but where socially disadvantageous, they yield with greatest difficulty, if at all, to social treatment. Of the 2,858 who are now between twenty and sixty-four, 2,371, or 39.0 per cent became blind during this same period. Hence, this group is to a large extent composed of the newly blind, who require a program of re-education, re-training and morale building. Of the 2,298 now sixty-five and over, 1,104, or 18.2 per cent, became blind during this period. The majority of this group is therefore also newly blind, but the program required is more of an ameliorative and less of a constructive nature than that for the younger groups.

Table 9 shows the per cent distribution by race and sex of the blind losing vision in general age periods. Of 1,975 colored blind

TABLE 9.—THE PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLIND LOSING SIGHT IN GENERAL AGE PERIODS (BY RACE AND SEX)

GENERAL AGE GROUPS	All Classes			White			Colored		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20.....	38.1	39.9	35.9	43.7	45.7	41.2	26.4	26.8	26.0
20 to 64.....	41.7	42.1	41.2	36.9	36.8	37.0	51.5	53.9	49.1
65 and over.....	20.2	18.0	22.9	19.4	17.5	21.8	22.1	19.3	24.9

reported, 26.4 per cent became blind before twenty; 51.5 per cent from twenty through sixty-four years of age, and 22.1 per cent in the age grouping sixty-five years of age and over. A comparison of the age distribution of the blind according to race shows that in the colored blind population, if blindness occurs, it tends to occur more largely among adults, while blindness among the white blind tends to occur more largely during childhood and



adolescence. The proportion of the white blind under twenty years of age exceeded the proportion of the colored blind under twenty years of age by 17.3 per cent, while for the colored blind the proportion between twenty and sixty-four years of age was 14.6 per cent in excess of the white, and the colored blind population sixty-five years of age and over was 2.7 per cent in excess of the white blind population. Of the 3,314 male blind, 39.9 per cent became blind under twenty years of age; 42.2 per cent from twenty through sixty-four years of age, and 18.0 per cent in the age grouping sixty-five years of age and over. Of the 2,766 female blind, 39.5 per cent became blind under twenty years of age; 41.2 per cent became blind in the age grouping from twenty through sixty-four years, and 22.9 per cent in the age grouping sixty-five years of age and over. As to sex, blindness among females occurs more frequently over sixty-four years of age, than among males, while under twenty years of age this statement is reversed. In the middle-aged groups, its frequency of occurrence is slightly lower for the males. The proportion of blindness among the male blind under twenty years of age is 4.0 per cent higher than the proportion of blindness among female blind under twenty years of age. The proportion of blindness among female blind is 4.9 per cent higher than that among male blind in the age groups of sixty-five years of age and over. In the age groups of twenty through sixty-four years, blindness among males is 0.9 per cent higher than that among females in that age period.

Table 10 shows the distribution by race and sex according to sources of support. Of the 6,080 blind, 16 per cent were found to be supported by their own earnings from gainful employment or from some other personal income from such sources as insurance, rent, savings, or other investments. 44.5 per cent were supported by relatives. 38.8 per cent were supported by public assistance grants or in public or private institutions, and 0.7 per cent were supported from other sources, as friends and other private individual support. The per cent of the white blind population supported by their own earnings exceeds that of the colored blind population supported by their own earnings by 6.5 per cent and the per cent of the white blind supported by relatives exceeds that of the colored blind supported by relatives by 7.8 per cent, while the percentage of colored blind supported by public assistance grants and in institutions exceeds that of the white blind supported by public assistance grants and in institutions by 4.0 per cent.





The percentage of male blind supported by their own earnings exceeds that of the female blind supported by their own earnings by 15.5 per cent while the percentage of female blind supported by relatives exceeds that of the male blind supported by relatives by 14.0 per cent. The percentage of female blind supported by public assistance grants and in institutions exceeds that of the male blind supported by public assistance grants and in institutions by 1.5 per cent.

The percentage of white male blind supported by their own earnings exceeds that of the colored male blind supported by their own earnings by 10.4 per cent and the percentage of white male blind supported by their relatives exceeds that of the colored male blind supported by their relatives by 0.5 per cent while the percentage of colored male blind supported by public assistance grants or in institutions exceeds that of the white male blind supported by public assistance grants or in institutions by 10.7 per cent.

The percentage of white female blind supported by their own earnings exceeds that of colored female blind supported by their own earnings by only 0.5 per cent and the percentage of white female blind supported by relatives exceeds that of colored female blind supported by relatives by 17.5 per cent while the percentage of colored female blind supported by public assistance grants or in institutions exceeds that of the white female blind supported by public assistance grants or in institutions by 17.6 per cent.

The foregoing data, however, must be considered in the light of the greater number of blind among the whites and males as compared with the colored and females.

Table 11 shows the distribution of sources of income of blind persons who are self-supporting. 972 blind persons were gain-

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OF INCOME OF BLIND PERSONS WHO ARE SELF-SUPPORTING.

	Number	Per Cent
Total self-supporting persons.....	972	100.0
Income (other than wages).....	76	7.8
Pensions (annuities).....	25	2.6
Rentals.....	38	3.9
Insurance.....	8	0.8
Savings.....	5	0.5
Wages (gainfully employed).....	896	92.2

fully employed, of whom 896, or 92.2 per cent, were supported entirely by their own earnings, while 7.8 per cent were supported by other income. 2.6 per cent received industrial compensation from private industry, 3.9 per cent received support from rentals. 0.8 per cent received support from insurance investments, and 0.5 per cent received an income from savings.

896, or 14.7 per cent, of the total blind population were gainfully employed. Of this number, 84.7 per cent were male and 15.3 per cent were female.

Table 12 gives the occupations of the blind as compared with the total population by general occupational classifications.

TABLE 12.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE BLIND AND OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (BY SEX)

OCCUPATIONS	Blind Population			Total Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries.....	42.9	48.9	10.2	44.6	50.5	25.9
Extraction of minerals.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
In Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	15.6	17.1	7.3	25.5	25.6	25.2
Communication and transportation.....	0.2	0.0	1.5	4.4	5.5	0.9
In trades.....	11.6	12.1	8.0	7.7	8.8	4.0
In public service.....	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.1
In professional service.....	6.8	5.9	11.7	4.6	2.7	10.5
In domestic service.....	9.4	2.0	50.4	9.1	3.2	27.8
Miscellaneous.....	12.9	13.5	10.2	2.9	2.1	5.6

42.9 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were in the occupations of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, while 44.6 per cent of the total population were engaged in these occupations. 0.1 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in the extraction of minerals, while 2.0 per cent of the total population were engaged in this work. 15.6 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, as compared with 25.5 per cent of the total population. 0.2 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in communication and transportation industries as compared with 4.4 per cent of the total population. 11.2 of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in trades as compared with 7.4 per cent of the total population. 0.5 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in public service as compared with 1.0 per cent of the total population. 6.8 per cent of the gainfully employed blind



were engaged in professional service as compared with 4.6 per cent of the total population. 9.4 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in domestic service as compared with 4.6 per cent of the total population. 12.9 per cent of the gainfully employed blind were engaged in industries not classified under these headings as compared with 2.9 per cent of the total population.

Nearly one-half, or 48.9 per cent of the male blind, as compared with 50.5 per cent of the males in the total population, and 10.2 per cent of the female blind, as compared with 25.9 per cent of females in the total population, were engaged in agricultural pursuits. 0.1 per cent male blind, as compared with 0.3 per cent of males in the total population, were engaged in mining pursuits. 17.1 per cent male blind as compared with 25.6 per cent of males in the total population, and 7.3 per cent female blind as compared with 25.2 per cent of females in the total population, were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. 1.5 per cent female blind, as compared with 0.9 per cent of females in the total population, were engaged in communication and transportation industries. 12.1 per cent male blind, as compared with 8.8 per cent of males in the total population, and 8.0 per cent female blind, as compared with 4.0 per cent of females in the total population, were in trades. 0.4 per cent male blind, as compared with 1.3 per cent of males in the total population, and 0.7 per cent female blind, as compared with 0.1 per cent of females in the total population, were in public service. 5.9 per cent male blind as compared with 2.7 per cent of males in the total population, and 11.7 per cent female blind, as compared with 10.5 per cent of females in the total population, were engaged in professional service. 2.0 per cent male blind, as compared with 3.2 per cent of males in the total population, and 50.4 per cent female blind, as compared with 27.8 per cent of females in the total population, were engaged in domestic service. 13.5 per cent male blind as compared with 2.1 per cent of males in the total population, and 10.2 per cent female blind, as compared with 5.6 per cent of females in the total population, were engaged in miscellaneous pursuits that were not classified under other items.

Although only 14.7 per cent of the blind are gainfully employed, the comparatively close correlation between the occupations of the blind and the total population indicate the variety of skills of the blind now employed and the possibility of the blind continuing in their former occupation after blindness occurs.

Wherever possible, the blind should be employed in the occupations they would be engaged in, if they could see.

Table 13 shows the specific occupations of the 896 blind who are gainfully employed, and shows the variety of occupations in which the blind are engaged. 84.7 per cent of the gainfully em-

TABLE 13.—SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS OF THE 896 BLIND GAINFULLY EMPLOYED

SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS	Male		Female	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	759	100.0	137	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:				
Farmers (including dairy farmers).....	286	37.68	13	9.5
Agriculture labor.....	73	9.62	0	0.
Fisheries.....	9	1.19	0	0.
Gardeners.....	3	0.4	1	0.7
Extraction of Minerals:				
Miners.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Manufacturing and Mechanical:				
Carpet and rug making.....	0	0.	5	3.6
Mattress makers.....	31	4.08	1	0.7
Broom makers.....	19	2.50	0	0.
Piano tuners.....	27	3.56	0	0.
Chair caners.....	12	1.58	0	0.
Plumbers.....	3	0.4	0	0.
Carpenters.....	6	0.79	0	0.
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Brick layers and masons.....	3	0.4	0	0.
Shoe-maker.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Multigrapher.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Machinists.....	7	0.92	0	0.
Plant foreman.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Textile laborers.....	3	0.4	0	0.
Blacksmiths.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Painters.....	4	0.53	0	0.
Grist mill operators.....	7	0.92	0	0.
Gin mill operators.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Other.....	2	0.26	4	3.0
Transportation and Communication:				
Telephone operators.....	0	0.	2	1.5
Trades:				
Salesmen, saleswomen and clerks.....	36	4.74	4.	3.0
Retail Merchants and Dealers.....	48	6.32	7	5.0
Junk Dealers.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Hucksters and Peddlers.....	6	0.79	0	0.
Barbers.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Public Service:				
Caretakers.....	2	0.25	0	0.
Notary Public.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Stenographer.....	0	0.	1	0.7



TABLE 13.—(Continued)

SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS	Male		Female	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Professional Service:				
Author.....	0	0.	1	0.7
Artist.....	0	0.	1	0.7
Doctors.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Lawyers.....	3	0.4	0	0.
Social workers.....	11	1.45	0	0.
Teachers.....	5	0.66	10	7.3
Musicians.....	11	1.45	3	2.2
Clergymen.....	14	1.84	1	0.7
Domestic Service:				
Orderly in hospital.....	1	0.13	0	0.
Cooks.....	1	0.13	1	0.7
Practical nurse.....	1	0.13	2	1.5
Wood sawyer and wood chopper.....	3	0.4	0	0.
Laundress.....	0	0.	4	3.0
General house work.....	1	0.13	56	40.9
Rooming and boarding house keeper.....	2	0.26	6	4.4
Janitors.....	2	0.26	0	0.
Others.....	4	0.53	0	0.
Miscellaneous:				
Laborers.....	102	13.47	14	10.2

ployed blind are males, while only 15.3 per cent of the gainfully employed blind are females. The occupation in which the largest percentage of male blind is engaged is farming while the largest percentage in which female blind are engaged is housework.

Table 14 shows the marital status of the blind compared with the total population. Single persons in the total population ex-

TABLE 14.—MARITAL STATUS OF THE BLIND COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION

MARITAL STATUS	Total Population		Blind Population	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	3,170,276	100	6,080	100
Single.....	1,830,774	57.7	2,132	35.1
Married.....	1,185,263	37.4	2,313	38.0
Widowed.....	141,455	4.5	1,417	23.3
Divorced.....	10,519	.3	31	0.5
Separated.....	Not recorded	in U.S. Census	97	1.6
Unknown.....	2,265	.1	90	1.5

ceed single persons in the blind population by 22.6 per cent, while married persons in the blind population exceed married persons in the total population by 0.6 per cent. Widowed persons in the

blind population exceed widowed persons in the total population by 18.8 per cent. These facts do not mean that the blind tend to marry to the same extent as the seeing, but that, since the rate of blindness rises rapidly with middle and old age, it occurs most frequently in the married population. The relation of old age to blindness is especially interesting in the case of the widowed, where the percentage of the blind is over five times as great as in the total population. On the other hand, the proportion of single persons among the blind is less than two-thirds that found in the total population, owing to the low rate of blindness among persons below marriageable age. These data on marital status are especially significant, for they bring out clearly the great extent to which the problem of blindness is complicated with the problems of family support and old age dependency.

## EXPENDITURES FOR 1936-37 AND 1937-38

### CHAPTER 53, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1935

AND

### CHAPTER 99, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1937

#### PURPOSES AND/OR OBJECTS

#### Expenditures for 1936-1937

#### Expenditures for 1937-1938

#### I. ADMINISTRATION

101 Salary, Executive Secretary.....	\$ 1,047.00	\$ 1,350.00
102 Salary, Blind Stenographer (this item included salaries, staff in 1936-37).....	2,124.00	930.00
103 Expenses of Commission.....	150.00	359.00
104 Supplies and Materials.....	100.00	81.00
105 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph.....	850.00	600.00
106 Printing.....	48.00	59.00
107 General Expense.....	10.00	30.00
108 Bonding.....	10.00	10.00
109 Equipment.....	219.00	1,851.00
110 Travel Expense, Executive Secretary.....	228.00	
Total.....	\$ 4,786.00	\$ 5,270.00

#### II. DIRECT AID TO NEEDY BLIND, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF VISION

201 Salary, State-wide Nurse.....	\$ 742.00	\$ 1,173.00
202 Travel Expense.....	5.00	600.00
203 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Examinations and Operations.....	2,046.00	3,979.00
204 Medical Appliances.....	333.00	3,644.00
205 Printing.....		9.00
206 Supplies and Materials.....	19.00	70.00
207 Salary, Sight-Saving Teacher.....		221.00
208 Workmen's Compensation.....		784.00
Total.....	\$ 3,145.00	\$ 10,480.00

#### III. PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

301 Salary, Placement Agent.....	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,320.00
302 Salary, Junior Stenographer Clerk (part).....		660.00
303 Salary, Junior Stenographer Clerk.....		720.00
304 Supplies and Materials.....		74.00
305 Equipment.....		96.00
Total.....	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 2,870.00



PURPOSES AND/OR OBJECTS	Expenditures for 1936-1937	Expenditures for 1937-1938
IV. DIRECT AID TO NEEDY BLIND, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT		
401 Salaries, Rehabilitation Agents.....	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,420.00
402 Salary, Shop Superintendent.....	1,200.00	720.00
403 Salary, Teachers and Instructors.....	1,355.00	1,527.00
404 Salary, Industrial Supervisor.....	1,167.00	1,320.00
405 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Supplies and Materials.....	1,243.00	2,363.00
406 Travel Expense and Guide Service.....	2,308.00	2,239.00
407 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Training Expenses.....	7,345.00	8,543.00
408 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Equipment..	3,205.00	4,851.00
409 Printing.....	50.00	39.00
410 Trucks.....	438.00	728.00
411 Work Shop.....	1,799.00	
Total.....	\$ 22,510.00	\$ 24,750.00
Total Requirements.....	\$ 36,621.00	\$ 43,370.00
Less: Estimated Receipts.....	8,099.00	14,877.00
Appropriation.....	28,522.00	28,493.00

The following sub-heads were in the 1936-37 budget and are not in the present budgets—totals for these sub-heads are included in above totals for Total Requirements, and Appropriation.

## II. STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

201 Salary, Direction.....	\$ 1,400.00
202 Travel Expense.....	550.00
203 Supplies and Materials.....	83.00
204 Printing.....	248.00
Total.....	\$ 2,281.00

## VI. AID TO BLIND

601 Salary, Field Supervisors.....	\$ 388.00
602 Salary, Office Staff.....	106.00
603 Travel Expense.....	319.00
604 Supplies and Printing.....	190.00
605 Equipment.....	1,696.00
Total.....	\$ 2,699.00

## CHAPTER 124, PUBLIC LAWS, 1937

PURPOSES AND/OR OBJECTS	Expenditures for 1937-1938
I. ADMINISTRATION	
101 Salaries, Field Supervisors.....	\$ 3,750.00
102 Travel Expense, Field Supervisors.....	2,400.00
103 Salary, Statistician and File Clerk.....	960.00
104 Salary, Accountant.....	1,484.41
105 Equipment.....	209.12
106 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph.....	450.00
107 Supplies and Materials.....	489.73
108 Printing.....	46.67
109 Medical Certification of Applicants.....	2,995.00
Total Administration.....	\$ 12,784.93
II. PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR THE BLIND	
201 Salaries, Placement Agents.....	\$ 2,250.00
202 Travel Expense, Placement Agents.....	2,282.92
Total Placement Service.....	\$ 4,532.92

PURPOSE AND/OR OBJECTS	Expenditures for 1937-1938
<b>III. PAYMENTS TO NEEDY BLIND</b>	
301 State.....	\$ 68,328.26
302 Federal.....	136,968.43
303 County.....	64,469.61
Total Payments to Needy Blind.....	\$ 269,766.30
Total Requirements.....	\$ 287,084.15
Less: Estimated Receipts.....	\$ 212,664.86
Appropriation.....	\$ 74,419.29

## RECOMMENDATIONS

"The Annual Report shall present a concise review of the work of the Commission for the preceding year, with such suggestions and recommendations for improving the conditions of the blind and preventing blindness as may seem expedient."—Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, Chapter 53, Section 8.

The Commission recommends a continuance and normal development of the phases of the work already begun and reviewed in the preceding pages. In order that this may be accomplished the Commission is recommending an increase of \$25,612.00 annually in its appropriation for rehabilitation and prevention of blindness work. The specific items on which increases are recommended and the reasons therefor are as follows:

**Item 101:** Salary, Executive Secretary, has been increased by \$300.00 State funds. The present salary of the Executive Secretary is too low in comparison with the responsibility and work involved in heading the Department. The training and experience of the Executive Secretary is commensurate with other department heads, although the present salary is comparatively less.

**Item 102:** Salary, Blind Stenographer, has been increased by \$48.00. This is only a 5% increase in salary and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the blind stenographer on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program will merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 201:** Salary, State-wide Nurse, has been increased by \$66.00. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the nurse on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 202:** Travel Expense, Nurse, has been increased by \$360.00 to allow the Nurse \$80.00 a month travel instead of \$50.00 which is her present allowance. The Nurse has one hundred counties to cover and even with an \$80.00 a month travel allowance, must take part of her travel expense from her salary.



**Item 203:** Examinations and Operations, has been increased by \$12,-011.00. This amount will not meet the present needs. 750 operative cases are now pending, with an average of four new cases being reported each week. The average hospital period is thirteen days at \$2.00 per day charity rate, with \$5.00 being paid to the doctor for performing the operation. The full amount requested will only take care of 431 of the most urgent operative cases each year, costing on this basis \$13,361.00. School clinics are needed in all the one hundred counties to take care of the eyes of indigent school children. Many children who cannot now see the blackboard or the printed page of their textbooks can be taken out of the classification of blindness simply by fitting glasses. The remainder of the amount requested will not meet the needs for school clinics, but it will provide fifty-five two-day eye clinics for indigent school children. The ophthalmologists doing the refraction will be paid \$25.00 per day and will take care of twenty-five needy children. The cost of these fifty-five county school clinics will be \$2,750.00. The glasses, which are a much larger item of expenditure, will be taken care of by civic clubs.

**Item 301:** Salary, Placement Agents, has been increased by \$66.00. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the placement agent on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 302:** Salary, Junior Stenographer, has been increased by \$33.00. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 303:** Salary, Junior Stenographer, has been increased by \$36.00. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the junior stenographer on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 401:** Salaries, Rehabilitation Agents, has been increased by \$352.00. \$220.00 of this increase is to take care of the present rehabilitation agents at their present salary. This amount was not used in the year 1937-38 because the rehabilitation agents were away for a one months training period on leave of absence. In addition to their current salaries, an increase of \$132.00 is being requested. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the rehabilitation agents on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 402:** Salary, Shop Superintendent, has been increased by \$3,636.00, to give a 5% increase in salary to the shop superintendent now employed—the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the shop superintendent on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary—and to pay \$60.00 per month to five additional shop superintendents. It is necessary for the blind persons working in each shop to

have one seeing person to supervise and work with them and to see that the necessary safety precautions are taken as well as instruct the trainees that are sent to the work shops. The clubs and other interested groups sponsoring the work shops cannot take the time for one of their members to remain constantly in the shop so that it is necessary to have a foreman. The sponsoring clubs or citizens interested in these projects furnish the rent, water, light, heat, buy all the materials, and merchandise the products.

**Item 403:** Salaries, Teachers and Instructors, has been increased by \$2,112.00 to give an increase in salary of \$192.00 to the four home teachers now employed—this is only a 5% increase and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the home teachers on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary—and to employ two additional home teachers at a salary of \$80.00 per month \$1,920.00. \$5,000.00 was set up on the last Biennial Budget and approved, but the home teachers have been away on leave of absence in training so that the amount was not used. This makes the total home teachers six, four teachers having sixteen counties and two teachers having eighteen counties. These teachers go into all the homes of the blind to teach Braille and various handicrafts. Since the teachers themselves are blind, it is impossible for them to cover more territory than the suggested number of counties.

**Item 404:** Salary, Industrial Supervisor, has been increased by \$66.00. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the industrial supervisor on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 405:** Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Supplies and Materials, has been increased by \$1,000.00 to provide for blind persons who have applied for supplies and materials to assist them in getting established in businesses of their own and to provide instructive supplies and materials for blind students in training.

**Item 406:** Travel Expense and Guide Service, has been increased by \$2,600.00 to provide \$50.00 per month travel expense for each of the Placement Agents and Home Teachers. Out of this \$50.00 per month allowance must also come guide service. Each of the four placement agents have twenty-five counties and four of the home teachers have sixteen counties and the other two have eighteen counties, so that \$50.00 per month travel is the minimum amount necessary for travel expense and guide service.

**Item 407:** Training Expenses, Direct Aid to Needy Blind, has been increased by \$2,500.00. This item has been increased by this amount to take care of industrial and academic training expenses of blind persons who are now in need of training. This will be used to provide room and board for blind students in colleges and universities and for blind adults who are in training in work shops.



**Item 408:** Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Equipment, has been increased by \$1,100.00 to provide additional equipment necessary to establish blind persons in businesses of their own. It might be pointed out here that the rehabilitation of blind persons is a real saving to the State because the persons rehabilitated usually have a number of employable years ahead of them and it is many, many times less costly than to give them a direct monthly grant over a long period of years, aside from the constructive value to the individual. The cost of rehabilitation, however, averages only about \$300.00 per person.

## CHAPTER 99, PUBLIC LAWS, 1937

PURPOSES AND/OR OBJECTS	Requested Annual Appropriation July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1941
<b>I. ADMINISTRATION</b>	
101 Salary, Executive Secretary.....	\$ 1,650.00
102 Salary, Blind Stenographer.....	1,008.00
103 Expenses of Commission.....	360.00
104 Supplies and Materials.....	75.00
105 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph.....	536.00
106 Printing.....	65.00
107 General Expense.....	30.00
108 Bonding.....	15.00
109 Equipment.....	100.00
110 Travel Expense, Executive Secretary.....	250.00
Total Administration.....	\$ 4,089.00
<b>II. DIRECT AID TO NEEDY BLIND, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF VISION</b>	
201 Salary, State-wide Nurse.....	\$ 1,386.00
202 Travel Expense, Nurse.....	960.00
203 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Examinations and Operations..	16,111.00
204 Medical Appliances.....	3,790.00
205 Printing.....	30.00
206 Supplies and Materials.....	100.00
207 Salary, Sight-saving Teacher.....	237.00
Total.....	\$ 22,614.00
<b>III. PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR THE BLIND</b>	
301 Salaries, Placement Agent.....	\$ 1,386.00
302 Salary, Junior Stenographer Clerk (Part).....	693.00
303 Salary, Junior Stenographer.....	756.00
304 Supplies and Materials.....	75.00
305 Equipment.....	100.00
Total.....	\$ 3,010.00
<b>IV. DIRECT AID TO NEEDY BLIND, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	
401 Salaries, Rehabilitation Agents.....	\$ 2,772.00
402 Salary, Shop Superintendents.....	4,356.00
403 Salary, Teachers and Instructors.....	5,952.00
404 Salary, Industrial Supervisor.....	1,386.00
405 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Supplies and Materials.....	3,463.00
406 Travel Expense and Guide Service.....	5,000.00
407 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Training Expenses.....	9,431.00
408 Direct Aid to Needy Blind, Equipment.....	5,955.00
409 Printing.....	75.00
410 Trucks.....	445.00
Total Training and Employment.....	\$ 38,835.00
Total Requirements.....	\$ 68,548.00
Less: Estimated Receipts.....	\$ 13,054.00
Appropriation.....	\$ 55,494.00

In the Aid to the Blind program under the Social Security Act, the Commission recommends an increase of \$53,555.00 annually in its appropriation. The specific items on which increases are recommended and the reasons therefor are as follows:

**Item 101:** Salaries, Field Supervisors, has been increased by \$187.50 to give a 5 % increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the field supervisors on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 102:** Travel Expense, Field Supervisors, has been increased by \$720.00. This travel expense is for the Field Director which gives a \$60.00 per month allowance.

**Item 103:** Salary, File Clerk, has been increased by \$48.00. This is only a 5 % increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the file clerk on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 104:** Salary, Accountant, has been increased by \$75.00. This is only a 5 % increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the accountant on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 111:** Salary, Field Director: \$2,100.00 has been requested for a field director who is greatly needed for the supervision of the staff, staff reports and case records from the one hundred counties, to direct the supplying of field service and medical care, rehabilitation and community work. Part of this will be taken care of from Federal administrative funds.

**Item 112:** Salary, Statistical Clerk: \$960.00 has been requested for a statistical clerk who is greatly needed. The Department does not have at the present time any statistical clerks. The Social Security Board requires regular statistical data, reports and analyses which cannot be provided by the regular staff. Since no administrative expenses are provided for the counties, all statistical work must be done in the State office, necessitating a minimum of one person. A part of this salary will be taken care of from Federal administrative funds.

**Item 113:** Salary, Administrative Assistant: \$1,500.00 has been requested for an administrative assistant who is greatly needed to carry out the present volume of work. The Commission has endeavored to economize by not departmentalizing its program with the necessary executive heads of each department (as medical division, home teaching, social service, rehabilitation, direct assistance, public relations, etc.). However, the volume of regular work at the present time makes it necessary to have an administrative assistant. Part of this salary will be taken care of from the Federal administrative funds.



**Item 114:** One additional Field Supervisor: \$1,500.00 has been requested for an additional field supervisor. This supervisor will be necessary with the expected increase of approximately one-fourth in the Aid to the Blind caseload after July 1, 1939. Part of this salary will be taken care of from Federal administrative funds.

**Item 201:** Salaries, Placement Agents: has been increased by \$112.50. This is only a 5% increase in salary, and the Commission feels that the increased experience and efficiency of the placement agents on the job, with the increasing responsibilities with the development of the program well merit this small increase in salary.

**Item 301:** State payments to Needy Blind, has been increased by \$50,592.00 to take care of the 927 needy blind persons who could not be accepted during the present biennium because of lack of funds and to take care of the 112 cases which were accepted in March of 1938 to be taken care of from the Emergency and Contingency Fund, thus making a total of 1039 needy blind persons to be added, at an average individual grant of \$17.00 per month. If the amount needed is given, less than one-half of the present blind population will be receiving direct aid grants and it is felt that other plans can be worked out for the more than 3000 which remain.

**Item 302:** Federal Payments to Needy Blind, has been increased by \$104,001.00 to provide the necessary Federal Funds to take care of fifty per cent of the payments requested for needy blind persons.

**Item 303:** County Payments to Needy Blind, has been increased by \$50,592.00 to take care of the counties' one-fourth part of the payments requested for needy blind persons. During the present biennium, many of the counties have expressed a willingness to put up fifty per cent of the payments until more State funds might be available, so that it is felt that there will be no difficulty in securing the one-fourth county part necessary to meet present needs.

## CHAPTER 124, PUBLIC LAWS, 1937

PURPOSES AND/OR OBJECTS	Requested Annual Appropriation July 1, 1939- June 30, 1941
<b>I ADMINISTRATION</b>	
101 Salaries, Field Supervisors.....	\$ 3,937.50
102 Travel Expense, Field Supervisors.....	4,080.00
103 Salary, File Clerk.....	1,008.00
104 Salary, Accountant.....	1,575.00
105 Equipment.....	210.00
106 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph.....	600.00
107 Supplies and Materials.....	340.00
108 Printing.....	50.00
109 Medical Certification of Applicants.....	1,500.00
110 Bonding.....	12.00
111 Salary, Field Director.....	2,100.00
112 Salary, Statistical Clerk.....	960.00
113 Salary, Administrative Assistant.....	1,500.00
114 Salary, 1 Additional Field Supervisor.....	1,500.00
Total Administration.....	\$ 19,372.50

## BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

Requested Annual  
Appropriation  
July 1, 1939-  
June 30, 1941

## PURPOSES AND/OR OBJECTS

## II. PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

201 Salaries, Placement Agents.....	\$ 2,362.50
202 Travel Expense, Placement Agents.....	2,290.00
Total Placement Service.....	\$ 4,652.50

## III. PAYMENTS TO NEEDY BLIND

301 State.....	\$ 133,827.00
302 Federal.....	274,337.00
303 County.....	128,427.00
Total Payments to Needy Blind.....	\$ 536,591.00
Total Requirements.....	\$ 560,616.00
Less: Estimated Receipts.....	\$ 421,881.00
Appropriation.....	\$ 138,735.00



## **A P P E N D I X**

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### **STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS RELATING TO THE BLIND**

## **ART. 40. COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW OF DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN**

**SECTION 5764. Deaf and Blind Children to Attend School; Age Limit; Minimum Attendance.** Every deaf and every blind child of sound mind in North Carolina who shall be qualified for admission into a state school for the blind shall attend a school for the deaf or blind for a term of nine months each year between the ages of seven and eighteen years. Parents, guardians, or custodians of every such blind and deaf child between the ages of seven and eighteen years shall send, or cause to be sent, such child to some school for the instruction of the blind or deaf as is herein provided; Provided, that the board of directors of any school for the deaf or blind may exempt any such child from attendance at any session or during any year, and may discharge from their custody any such blind or deaf child whenever such discharge is necessary or proper. Whenever a deaf or a blind child shall reach the age of eighteen and is still unable to become self-supporting because of its defects, such a child shall continue in said school until it reaches the age of twenty-one, unless it becomes self-supporting, sooner.

**SEC. 5766. Parents, Etc., Failing to Send Guilty of Misdemeanor; Provisos.** The parents, guardians, or custodians of any blind child or children between the ages of seven and eighteen years failing to send such child or children to some school for the instruction of the blind shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, for each year that such child or children shall be kept out of school between the ages specified; Provided, (1) that this section shall not be enforced against the parents, guardians, or custodians of any blind child until such time as the authorities of some school for the instruction of the blind shall serve its notice on such parents, guardians or custodians, directing that such child be sent to the school whereof they have charge; and (2) that the authorities of the state school for the blind and the deaf shall not be compelled to retain in their custody or under their instruction any incorrigible person or persons of a confirmed immoral habits.

**SEC. 5767. To Report Defective Children.** It shall be the duty of the superintendent to report, through the proper legal channels, the names and addresses of parents, guardians, or custodians of deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded children to the principal of the institution provided for each, and upon the failure of a county superintendent to make such reports, he shall be fined five dollars for each child of the class mentioned above not so reported.



**CHAPTER 53, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1933****AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FREE PRIVILEGE LICENSE FOR THE BLIND TO TRANSACT BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. Any blind person of the age of twenty-one years or more, desiring to operate a legitimate business of any kind to provide a livelihood for himself and dependents, if any, may apply to the welfare officer of the County in which he resides for free privilege license.

SEC. 2. No one shall be eligible to the benefits provided for in this act who is not a blind person (the term "blind person" shall for the purposes of this act be construed to mean one who has suffered the total loss of his eyesight, or whose eyesight is so impaired as to unfit the person applying for the benefits under this act to engage in any labor, profession, or ordinary work in competition with his fellowmen with any degree of success, and/or any person suffering with impaired vision likely to produce total blindness), or who has an income of any kind amounting to Twelve Hundred (\$1200.00) Dollars, or more net per annum, or whose husband or wife has an income of any kind amounting to Twelve Hundred (\$1200.00) Dollars or more net per annum.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners upon receipt of application from anyone applying for the benefits under this act, to make a thorough investigation to determine whether or not the applicant is entitled to the privilege license as provided for in this act. When the Commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is capable of operating the business for which said privilege license is asked and he is a deserving person, the Commissioners shall then present to the State License Department a letter requesting necessary privilege license to operate the aforesaid business, and the State License Department shall issue free of charge the license requested. The Commissioners shall present to the County License Department a letter requesting County Privilege license necessary to operate the aforesaid business, and the County License Department shall likewise issue free of charge the privilege license requested. The County Commissioners shall also present, when necessary, to the Municipal License Department a letter requesting City privilege license necessary to operate aforesaid business, and the Municipal License Department shall issue free of charge privilege license requested.

SEC. 4. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified this the 13th day of February, A. D. 1933.

**CHAPTER 257, PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1917**  
**AN ACT TO PREVENT BLINDNESS IN INFANCY, DESIGNATING CERTAIN POWERS AND DUTIES AND OTHERWISE PROVIDING FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ACT.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

\* \* \* \* \*

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any physician or midwife practicing midwifery in the State of North Carolina to neglect or otherwise fail to instill or have instilled, immediately upon its birth, in the eyes of the new-born babe two drops of a solution prescribed or furnished by the North Carolina State Board of Health.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ratified this the 7th day of March, A. D. 1917.

**CHAPTER 162, PUBLIC LAWS 1935**

**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 53, PUBLIC LAWS ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE RELATING TO FREE PRIVILEGE LICENSE FOR THE BLIND.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That Chapter 53, Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirty three be amended by adding at the end of Section three thereof the following "Provided, that the free privilege license of this action shall not apply to the sale of any kind of fire works."

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified this the 9th day of April, A. D. 1935.

**CHAPTER 53, PUBLIC LAWS OF 1935**

**AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE COMMISSION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BLIND AND THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. That there shall be established a State Commission, to be known as the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor within thirty days after the passage of this act. The Superintendent of the State School for the Blind and the State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation shall be ex-officio members of this commission.

SEC. 2. That the full term of office of the members of this Commission with the exception of the Superintendent of the State School for the Blind and the State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation shall be five years. The term of office of the said ex-officio members shall be contemporaneous with their tenure of office as Superintendent of the State School



for the Blind and State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, respectively. But of the first commission appointed, one member shall be appointed for a term of five years, one for a term of three years and one for a term of one year. At the expiration of the term of any member of the Commission, his successor shall be appointed for a term of five years.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of this Commission to cause to be maintained a complete register of the blind in the State of North Carolina, which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training of each, with such other facts as may seem to the Commission to be of value.

SEC. 4. That the Commission shall maintain or cause to be maintained one or more bureaus of information and industrial aid, the object of which shall be to aid the blind in finding employment and to teach them trades and occupations which may be followed in their own homes, and to assist them in whatever manner may seem advisable to the Commission in disposing of the products of their home industry.

SEC. 5. That the Commission may establish one or more training schools and workshops for employment of suitable blind persons and shall be empowered to equip and maintain the same, to pay to employees suitable wages, and to devise means for the sale and distribution of the products thereof, and may coöperate with shops already established. The Commission may also pay for lodging, tuition, support and all necessary expenses for blind persons during their training or instructions in any suitable occupation, whether it be in industrial, commercial, or professional or any other establishments, schools or institutions, or through private instruction wherever in the judgment of the Commission such instruction or training can be obtained, when in its judgment the training or instruction in question will contribute to the efficiency or self-support of such blind persons. When special educational opportunities cannot be had within the State, they may be arranged for, at the discretion of the Board, outside of the State. The Commission may also, whenever it thinks proper, aid individual blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing material or machinery to them, and may also assist them in the sale and distribution of their products; but this shall not be deemed to authorize the making of gifts by the Commission.

SEC. 6. That the Commission may ameliorate the condition of the blind by promotion visits among them and teaching them in their homes as the Commission may deem advisable.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of this Commission to continue to make inquiries concerning the cause of blindness, to learn what proportion of these cases are preventable and to inaugurate and coöperate in any such measure for the State of North Carolina as may seem wise. The Commission may arrange for the examination of the eyes of the individual blind and partially blind persons and may secure and pay for medical and surgical treatment for such persons whenever in the judgment of a qualified Ophthalmologist the eyes of such person may be benefitted thereby.

SEC. 8. That the Commission may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and their com-



pensation shall be fixed within the limits of the annual appropriation by the Director of Personnel, but no persons employed by the Commission shall be a member thereof. The annual report shall present a concise review of the work of the Commission for the preceding year, with such suggestions and recommendations for improving the conditions of the blind and preventing blindness as may seem expedient.

SEC. 9. That the members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services; but their traveling and other necessary expenses, incurred in the performance of their official duties, shall be audited by the State Auditor and paid by the Treasurer of the State out of the moneys that may be appropriated therefor.

SEC. 10. That the beneficiaries of the Commission shall be persons totally or partially blind, or anyone whose eyesight is so seriously affected that he cannot see to read even with the aid of glasses. No person shall benefit, directly or indirectly, from the provisions of this act who shall have resided in the State of North Carolina less than two years, next preceding the receiving of such benefit.

SEC. 11. Nothing herein shall be construed to in any way abridge the rights and privileges of the State Board of Health in the treatment of the blind, or in accumulating and disseminating information in reference to the blind and in the prevention of blindness.

SEC. 12. That the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby appropriated out of the moneys within the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated for carrying out the objects and purposes of this act, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Auditor to the order of such commission.

SEC. 13. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified this the fifth day of March A. D., 1935.

**AN ACT TO AMEND AND SUPPLEMENT CHAPTER FIFTY-THREE, PUBLIC LAWS OF ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE COMMISSION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BLIND AND THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR", AND TO PROVIDE FOR DIRECT RELIEF TO NEEDY BLIND PERSONS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY SAID COMMISSION MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR, REQUIRING CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE COUNTIES AND AUTHORIZING RECEIPT OF FEDERAL GRANTS IN AID.**

*The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:*

SECTION 1. Chapter Fifty-three, Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-five, establishing a State Commission for the improvement of the condition of the blind and the prevention of blindness be and the same hereby is amended and is hereby provided that, in addition to the powers



and duties imposed upon the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind therein provided, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall be and hereby is charged with the powers and duties hereinafter enumerated.

SEC. 2. The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall be charged with the supervision of the administration of assistance to the needy blind under this act, and said Commission shall establish objective standards for personnel to be qualified for employment in the administration of this act, and said Commission shall make all rules and regulations which may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act, which rules and regulations shall be binding on the Boards of County Commissioners, and all agencies charged with the duties of administering this act.

SEC. 3. Any person claiming benefit under this act shall file with the commissioners of the county in which he or she has a legal settlement an application in writing, in duplicate, upon forms prescribed by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, which application shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a reputable physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina and who is actively engaged in the treatment of diseases of the human eye, to the effect that the applicant has 20/200 vision or less in the better eye with correcting glasses. Such application may be made on the behalf of any such blind person, or by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind or by any other person. The Board of County Commissioners shall cause an investigation to be made by a qualified person or persons designated as their agents for this purpose and shall pass upon the said application without delay, determine the eligibility of the applicant and allow or disallow the relief sought. In passing upon the application, they may take into consideration the facts set forth in said application, and any other facts that are deemed necessary, and may at any time within their discretion require an additional examination of the applicant's eyes by an Ophthalmologist designated by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind. When satisfied with the merits of the application, the Board of County Commissioners shall allow the same and grant to the applicant such relief as may be suitable and proper, according to the rules and standards established by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, not inconsistent with this act, and in accordance with the further provisions hereof.

SEC. 4. Blind persons having the following qualifications shall be eligible for relief under the provisions of this act:

- (1) Who have 20/200 vision or less in the better eye with correcting glasses, or whose vision is insufficient for use in ordinary occupations for which sight is essential; and

- (2) Who are unable to provide for themselves the necessities of life and who have insufficient means for their own support and who have no relative or relatives or other persons in this state able to provide for them, who are legally responsible for their maintenance; and

- (3) Who have resided in the State of North Carolina for five years during the nine immediately preceding the date of such application and who have been residents of the State of North Carolina one year immediately preceding the application; and



(4) Who are not inmates of any charitable or correctional institutions of this state or of any county or city thereof; Provided that an inmate of such charitable institution may be granted a benefit in order to enable such person to maintain himself or herself outside of the institution; and

(5) Who is not publicly soliciting alms in any part of the state; and who is not because of physical and mental condition in need of continuing institutional care.

SEC. 5. Promptly after an application for aid is made to the Board of County Commissioners under this act, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall be notified thereof by mail, by said County Commissioners and one of the duplicate applications for aid made before the Board of County Commissioners shall be transmitted with said notice.

As soon as any award has been made by the Board of County Commissioners, or any application declined, prompt notice thereof in writing shall be forwarded by mail to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, and to the applicant, in which shall be fully stated the particulars of the award or the facts of the denial.

Within a reasonable time, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, after action by the Board of County Commissioners, the applicant, if dissatisfied, therewith may appeal directly to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind. Notice of such appeal must be given in writing to the Board of County Commissioners and within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, the Board of County Commissioners shall transmit to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind copies of all proceedings and documents, including the award or denial, which may be necessary for the hearing of the said appeal, together with the grounds upon which the action was based.

As soon as may be practicable after the receipt of the said notice of appeal, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall notify the applicant of the time and place where the hearing of such appeal will be had.

The members of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall hear the said appeal under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act, as it may establish, and shall provide for the granting an individual whose claims for any aid is denied, an opportunity for fair hearing before said Commission and their decision shall be final. Any notice required to be given herein may be given by mail, or by personally delivering in writing such notice to the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, or the Executive Secretary of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, except that notice of the time and place where the hearings of such appeals will be had shall be given by mail or by personal delivery of such notice in writing direct to the applicant.

In all cases, whether or not any appeal shall be taken by the applicant, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall carefully examine such award or decision, as the case may be, and shall, in their discretion, approve, increase, allow or disallow any award so made. Immediately thereafter, they shall notify the board of county commissioners, and the applicant of such action, and if the award made by the board of county commissioners is changed, notice thereof shall be given by mail to the



applicant and the board of county commissioners, giving the extent and manner in which any award has been changed.

If in the absence of any appeal by the applicant, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall make any order increasing or decreasing the award, allowing or disallowing the same, the applicant or the board of county commissioners shall have the right, within ten days from notice thereof, to have such order reviewed by the members of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind. The procedure in such cases shall be as provided in Section Five hereof on appeals to the Commission by the applicant.

SEC. 6. When the Board of County Commissioners is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to relief under the provisions of this act, as provided in Section Three, they shall order necessary relief to be granted under the rules and regulations prescribed by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, but in no case in an amount to exceed \$30.00 per month, to be paid from County, State and Federal Funds available, said relief to be paid in monthly payments from funds hereinafter mentioned.

At the time of the fixing of the annual budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, and annually thereafter, the board of county commissioners of each county shall, based upon such information as they may be able to secure, and with such information as may be furnished to them by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, estimate the number of needy blind persons in such county who shall be entitled to aid under the provisions of this Act, and the total amount of such county's one-fourth part thereof required to be paid by such county. All such counties shall make an appropriation in their budgets which shall be found to be ample to pay their part of such payments, and, at the time of levying other taxes, shall levy sufficient taxes for payment of the same. This provision shall be mandatory on all of the counties in the State. Such taxes so levied shall be and hereby are declared to be for this special purpose and levied with the consent of the General Assembly.

Any court of competent jurisdiction is authorized by a mandamus to enforce the foregoing provision. No funds shall be allocated to any county by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind until the provisions hereof have been fully complied with by such county.

In case such appropriation is exhausted within the year and is found to be insufficient to meet the county's one-fourth part of the amount required for Aid to the Needy Blind, such deficiency may be borrowed, if within constitutional limitations, at the lowest rate of interest obtainable not exceeding six per cent, and provision for payment thereof shall be made in the next annual budget and tax levy.

The Board of County Commissioners in the several counties of the State shall cause to be transmitted to the State Treasurer one-fourth of the total amount of relief granted to the blind applicants. Such remittances shall be made by the several counties in equal monthly installments, on the first day of each month, beginning July 1, 1937. The State Treasurer shall deposit said funds and credit same to the account of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, to be employed in carrying out the provisions of this Act.



SEC. 7. After an award to a blind person has been made, by the Board of County Commissioners and approved by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall thereafter pay to such person to whom such award is made the amount of said award in monthly payments, or in such manner and under such terms as the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind shall determine.

Such payments shall be made by warrant of the State Auditor, drawn upon such funds in the hands of the State Treasurer, at the instance and request and upon a proper voucher signed by the Executive Secretary of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, and shall not be subject to the provisions of the Executive Budget Act as to approval of said expenditure.

SEC. 8. If any person otherwise entitled to relief under this Act shall have the residence requirements in the State of North Carolina, but no legal settlement in any one of the counties therein his or her application for relief under this Act shall be made directly to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, in writing, in which shall be contained all the facts and information sufficient to enable the said Commission to pass upon the merits of the application. Blank forms for such application shall be furnished by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind. If the said Commission finds the applicant entitled to assistance within the rules and regulations prescribed by it, and consonant with the provisions of this Act, relief shall be given to such person coming under the rules of eligibility to such extent as the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind may consider just and proper, but not in excess of the amount specified in Section 6 hereof. Payment of the benefits thus awarded, however, shall be made entirely out of the funds provided by the State together with such funds which may be added thereto as Federal Grants in Aid, and shall not be a charge upon the funds locally raised by taxation in the counties, until such person shall have resided in the same county for sufficient time to require a settlement therein, thereafter payments shall be made as in other cases.

SEC. 9. All awards to needy blind persons made under the provisions of this Act shall be made subject to reopening and reconsideration at any time when there has been any change in the circumstances of any needy blind person, or for any other reason. The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind and the Board of County Commissioners of each of the counties in which awards have been made shall at all times keep properly informed as to the circumstances and conditions of the persons to whom the awards are made, making reinvestigation biannually, or more often, as may be found necessary.

The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind may at any time present to the proper Board of County Commissioners any case in which in their opinion the changed circumstances of the case should be reconsidered. The Board of County Commissioners shall reconsider such cases and any and all other cases which, in the opinion of the Board of County Commissioners deserve reconsideration. In all such cases, notice of the hearings thereon shall be given to the persons to whom the award has been made. Any person to whom an award has been made may apply for



reopening and reconsideration thereof. Upon such hearing, the Board of County Commissioners may make a new award increasing or decreasing the former award, or leaving the same unchanged, or discontinuing the same, as it may find the circumstances of the case to warrant, such changes always to be within the limitations provided by this Act and in accordance with the terms hereof.

Any changes made in such award shall be reported to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, and shall be subject to the right of appeal and review as provided in Section 5 hereof.

SEC. 10. No Aid to Needy Blind persons shall be given under the provisions of this Act to any individual, for any period with respect to which he is receiving aid under the laws of North Carolina providing Aid for Dependent Children and/or relief for the Aged.

SEC. 11. No blind person shall be deemed a pauper by reason of receiving relief under this Act.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall obtain or attempt to obtain by means of a willful false statement or representation or impersonation, or other fraudulent devices assistance to which he is not entitled shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Superior Court and the Recorders Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all prosecutions arising under this Act.

SEC. 13. The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind is hereby empowered and authorized and directed to cooperate with the Federal Social Security Board created under Title X of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, in any reasonable manner as may be necessary to qualify for Federal Aid, for Assistance to the Needy Blind and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, including the making of such reports in such forms and containing such information as the Federal Social Security Board may from time-to-time require, and comply with such regulations as said Board may from time-to-time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind is hereby further empowered and authorized to receive Grants In Aid from the United States Government for assistance to the blind, and grants made for payment of cost in administering the State plan for Aid to the Blind, and all such grants here received hereunder shall be paid in to the State Treasurer and credited to the account of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 14. The sum of eighty-five thousand, one hundred and eighty (\$85,180.00) dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby appropriated out of the monies within the State Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, which amount shall be used exclusively for payments to needy blind persons, in carrying out the purposes of this Act, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the State Auditor under the order of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind. These funds shall be in addition to the amount annually appropriated to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, for



carrying into effect the provisions of Chapter Fifty-three, Public Laws of North Carolina, 1935, by which said North Carolina State Commission for the Blind was created.

Said Commission is hereby authorized to expend, under the provisions of the Executive Budget Act, such grants as shall be made for paying the cost of administering this Act by the Federal Government under Title X of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 15. If any such section, sentence, clause or part of this Act for any reason is held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Act, which shall remain in force as though such declaration had not been made.

SEC. 15½. Termination of Federal Aid: If for any reason there should be a termination of Federal Aid as anticipated in this Act, then and in that event, this Act shall be ipso facto repealed and rendered null and void. Provided, however, such repeal shall not become effective, or be in force unless and until the Governor of the State of North Carolina has issued a proclamation duly attested by the Secretary of the State of North Carolina to the effect that there has been a termination of such Federal Aid. In the event that this Act should be ipso facto repealed as herein provided, the State Funds on hand shall be converted into the general fund for the State, for such use as may be authorized by the Director of the Budget, and the county funds accumulated by the provisions of this Act, in the respective counties of the State, shall be converted into the general fund of such counties, for such use as may be authorized by the county commissioners.

SEC. 16. The last sentence in Section 5, Chapter Fifty-three, Acts of 1935, the Act establishing the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, reading as follows: "The Commission may, also, whenever it thinks proper, aid individual blind persons, or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing material or machinery to them, and may also assist them in the sale and distribution of their products; but this shall not be deemed to authorize the making of gifts by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind" is hereby repealed. The following shall be substituted in lieu thereof as an amendment to that Section: "The Commission may, also, whenever it thinks proper, aid individual blind persons or groups of blind persons to become self-supporting by furnishing material or equipment to them, and may also assist them in the sale and distribution of their products. Any portion of the funds appropriated to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind under the provisions of this Act providing for the rehabilitation of the blind, and the prevention of blindness may, when the North Carolina Commission for the Blind deems wise, be given in direct money payments to the needy blind in accordance with the provisions of this amending Act, and whenever possible such funds may be matched by funds provided by the Federal Social Security Act."

SEC. 17. This Act shall be in effect from and after the ratification, and all laws, or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.



**SOCIAL SECURITY LAW—TITLE X**  
**GRANTS TO STATES FOR AID TO THE BLIND**

**Appropriation:**

SECTION 1001. For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance, as far as practicable under the conditions in such State, to needy individuals who are blind, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of \$3,000,000, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this title. The sums made available under this section shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted, and had approved by the Social Security Board, State plans for aid to the blind.

**State Plans for Aid to the Blind:**

SEC. 1002. (a) A State plan for aid to the blind must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State, and, if administered by them, be mandatory upon them; (2) provide for financial participation by the State; (3) either provide for the establishment or designation of a single State agency to administer the plan, or provide for the establishment or designation of a single State agency to supervise the administration of the plan; (4) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (5) provide such methods of administration (other than those relating to selection, tenure of office, and compensation of personnel) as are found by the Board to be necessary for the efficient operation of the plan; (6) provide that the State agency will make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Board may from time to time require, and comply with such provisions as the Board may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (7) provide that no aid will be furnished any individual under the plan with respect to any period with respect to which he is receiving old-age assistance under the State plan approved under Section 2 of this Act.

(b) The Board shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that it shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the blind under the plan.

(1) Any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided therein five years during the nine years immediately preceding the application for aid and has resided therein continuously for one year immediately preceding the application; or

(2) Any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

**Payment to States:**

SEC. 1003. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the blind, for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing

July 1, 1935. (1) an amount, which shall be used exclusively as aid to the blind, equal to one-half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as aid to the blind under the State plan with respect to each individual who is blind and is not an inmate of a public institution, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to each individual who is blind and is not an inmate of a public institution, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to any individual for any month as exceeds \$30.00 and (2) 5 per centum of such amount, which shall be used for paying the costs of administering the State plan or for aid to the blind, or both, and for no other purpose.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows:

(1) The Board shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of such clause, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and its political subdivisions for such expenditures in such quarter, and if such amount is less than one-half of the total sum of such estimated expenditures, the source or sources from which the difference is expected to be derived, (B) records showing the number of blind individuals in the State, and (C) such other investigation as the Board may find necessary.

(2) The Board shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Board, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which it finds that its estimate for any prior quarter was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State under clause (1) of subsection (a) for such quarter, except to the extent that such sum has been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Board for such prior quarter.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Board, the amount so certified, increased by 5 per centum.

#### Operation of State Plan:

SEC. 1004. In the case of any State plan for aid to the blind which has been approved by the Board, if the Board, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds—

(1) that the plan has been so changed as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1002 (b) or that in the administration of the plan any such prohibited requirement is imposed, with the knowledge of such State agency, in a substantial number of cases, or,



(2) that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1002.

(a) to be included in the plan; the Board shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Board is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, and that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until it is so satisfied it shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State.

#### **Administration:**

SEC. 1005. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of \$30,000, for all necessary expenses of the Board in administering the provisions of this title.

### **RANDOLPH-SHEPHARD ACT**

#### **AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE OPERATION OF STANDS IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS BY BLIND PERSONS, TO ENLARGE THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES OF THE BLIND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing blind persons with remunerative employment enlarging the economic opportunities of the blind, and stimulating the blind to greater efforts in striving to make themselves self-supporting blind persons licensed under the provisions of this Act shall be authorized to operate vending stands in any Federal building where, in the discretion of the head of the department or agency in charge of the maintenance of the building, such vending stands may be properly and satisfactorily operated by blind persons.

SECTION 2 (a). The Office of Education in the Department of the Interior, subject to the direction of the Commissioner of Education and such rules and regulations as he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, prescribe, shall—

(1) Make surveys of concession-stand opportunities for blind persons in Federal and other buildings in the United States;

(2) Make surveys throughout the United States of industries with a view to obtaining information that will assist blind persons to obtain employment;

(3) Make available to the public, and especially to persons and organizations engaged in work for the blind, information obtained as a result of such surveys;

(4) Designate as provided in Section 3 of this Act the State Commission for the Blind in each State, or, in any State in which there is no such commission some other public agency to issue licenses to blind persons who are citizens of the United States and at least twenty-one years of age for the operating of vending stands in Federal and other buildings in such State for the vending of newspapers periodicals, confections, tobacco products, and such other articles as may be approved for each building by the custodian thereof and the State licensing agency; and

(5) Take such other steps as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) The State licensing agency shall, in issuing each such license for the operation of a vending stand, give preference to blind persons who are in need of employment and have resided for at least one year in the State in which such stand is to be located. Each such license shall be issued for an indefinite period but may be terminated by the State licensing agency if it is satisfied that the stand is not being operated in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by such licensing agency. Each such license for the operation of a vending stand in a Federal building shall be subject to the approval of the Federal agency having charge of the building in which the stand is located. Such licenses shall be issued only to applicants who are blind within the meaning of this Act but are able, in spite of such infirmity, to operate such stands.

(c) The State licensing agency designated by the Office of Education is authorized, with the approval of the custodian having charge of the building in which the vending stand is to be located, to select a location for such stand and the type of stand to be provided.

SEC. 3. (a) A State commission for the blind or other State agency desiring to be designated as the agency for licensing blind persons for the operation of vending stands as provided in this Act shall, with the approval of the governor of the State, make application to the Commission of Education and agree—

(1) To cooperate with the Commissioner of Education and with the division of vocational rehabilitation of such State in training, placing, and supervising blind persons;

(2) To provide through loan, gift, or otherwise, for each blind person licensed to operate a stand, an adequate initial stock of suitable articles to be vended therefrom;

SEC. 4. The Commissioner is authorized to cooperate with the State boards for rehabilitation of handicapped persons, established by the several States pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920, as amended and supplemented, in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to make such expenditures out of any money appropriated therefor (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, books of reference and periodicals, for printing and binding, and for traveling expenses) as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Commissioner shall, in employing such additional personnel as may be necessary, give preference to blind persons who are capable of discharging the required duties, and at least 50 per centum of such additional personnel shall be blind persons.

SEC. 6. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "United States" includes the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia.



(b) The term "blind person" means a person having not more than 10 per centum visual acuity in the better eye with correction. Such blindness shall be certified by a duly licensed ophthalmologist.

(c) The term "State" means a State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, June 20, 1936.

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